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HOBART

THE STORY OF A
HUNDRED YEARS

1822-1922

DOCUMENTARY APPENDIX

HOBART

THE STORY OF A HUNDRED YEARS

1822-1922


DOCUMENTARY APPENDIX

GENEVA, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED BY HOBART COLLEGE

AT THE PRESS OF W. F. HUMPHREY '82

1922



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PREFACE

On the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the granting of a provisional college charter to Geneva Academy by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, April 10, 1822, the College has deemed it appropriate to publish a collection of documents relating to its foundation and the early years of its corporate existence. Some of these documents were printed by Bishop Perry in the excellent account of the College which he contributed to W. H. McIntosh's *History of Ontario County*, Philadelphia, 1876. But that mighty folio has been long out of print, and almost all the papers here presented are now inaccessible. Not a few are here made public for the first time.

23
p. 22
Din.

In the preface to *Hobart: the Story of a Hundred Years*, published in 1921, the hope was expressed that a more comprehensive draft of that historical sketch, with important documents, might be brought out this year. It has been thought better to offer merely this Documentary Appendix, which together with the history should furnish a fairly adequate view of Hobart's past. The arrangement of the documents follows, as closely as circumstances permit, that of the historical sketch.

April, 1922.

E. J. W.
M. H. T.

The pages are here numbered continuously with the historical sketch, to which this Appendix belongs, and with which some copies of it will be bound.

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DOCUMENTARY APPENDIX

I. Geneva Academy Becomes a College

1. LETTER FROM THE REV. AMOS G. BALDWIN TO PRESIDENT HALE*

DESCRIBING THE GRANT FROM TRINITY CHURCH TO
FAIRFIELD ACADEMY

*To the Rev. Benjamin Hale, D.D.,
President of the College of Geneva.*

SIR:

Five years ago Mr. W. S. De Zeng expressed to me a wish that I would put into his hands a bundle of papers which were in my possession, relating to the grants of Trinity Church, New York, to the Academy in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., which grants being transferred with additions, were *the foundation of Geneva College*. Mr. De Zeng's object in asking for the papers was to draw up from them some account of the events which led to the establishment of Geneva College. No other person than myself can write the history of those early events, for this reason: The design of obtaining the grants from Trinity Church to Fairfield Academy originated in my own mind and was carried into effect chiefly by my instrumentality; as may be seen in the papers in my possession and which will be quoted in the following pages.

The beginning of the gathering of an Episcopal Church in Fairfield was as early as Dec. 1806, just after I received

* MS. in the Archives of the College.

deacon's orders in Utica from the hands of Bishop Moore, on his first visitation into Western New York. There were at that time only two Episcopal Clergymen in this half of the State, now the Western Diocese, Mr. Phelps and Mr. J. Judd. The latter was in Utica, and removed to Johnstown on my receiving orders, and I took charge of the church in Utica and continued there till the end of May 1818.

It was some years before another Episcopal Clergyman came into Western New York. During six and a half years I was half of the time in Utica, and the other half in nearly all the places around Utica, where are now nine Episcopal Clergymen. The number of the clergy in the State and Union was small and few were coming into Western New York, then fast rising toward the greatness which it has now attained. My own labors were too extended, and I saw the necessity of training up "the sons of the soil" in our own institutions in order to secure them to the Church and provide ministers for her altars. *The schools* were everywhere in the hands of non-episcopalians and we had few clergymen near the Academies which were flourishing in Western New York, and there was not a chartered College in this part of the State.

The Academy in Fairfield was among the most flourishing this side of Albany. I began my labors there in Dec. 1806. In 1811 we made our first effort to obtain aid from Trinity Church, New York, to sustain a clergyman in that place, our application being grounded on the influence which the services of a clergyman would have *on the minds of the youth educated in the Academy there*. I had performed service there only one sixth of the time. Writing to Bishop Moore, Rector of Trinity Church, under date of Oct. 8th, 1811, I said, "We do feel, my venerable Diocesan, that in asking aid for the Church in Fairfield, we are

pleading the cause of the Church in the western district of this State. The Academy in that place is very flourishing, and were a clergyman of learning and piety settled there, the young men, educated in that seminary, would have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Church, and the advantages to the Church at large would be great." This was the first application to Trinity Church, New York, which had a bearing on the events which concurred in obtaining the patronage of Trinity Church to *Geneva College*. And you see what were our enlarged views at that early period.

Within two months of the date of the letter from which the above extract is made the Principal of the Academy, the Rev. Caleb Alexander, resigned his place in that institution. Our previous action to obtain aid for the Church there, as stated in the above extract, had prepared our minds for making the effort to fill the vacancy with an Episcopal Clergyman. I made the proposition to the trustees of the Academy, which received their approbation; and the next April, 1812, I went to New York with a petition from the trustees of Fairfield Academy to Trinity Church, the nature and object of which will appear from the following extracts made from that paper: "Your petitioners by two resolutions of the board passed the 12th inst. (April 1812) Resolved unanimously, That an application be made to the honorable the Corporation of Trinity Church in the city of New York for a competent fund to obtain a charter for a College agreeable to an ordinance of the Regents of the University, upon condition that the President of said College, if a charter should be obtained, shall forever thereafter be an Episcopal Clergyman. "Resolved unanimously, That in case the honorable the Corporation of Trinity Church should not see fit to endow this Institution to a sufficient amount to obtain a Charter,

that they be humbly requested to afford such endowment as will be sufficient to support the Principal of the Institution upon conditions as aforesaid, that he be ever thereafter an Episcopal Clergyman; and that the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin be appointed to present a petition to Trinity Church for the purposes contained in the aforesaid resolutions."

I spent some three weeks in New York but could not get the petition of the trustees of Fairfield Academy presented to the vestry of Trinity Church, altho it was accompanied by another of similar import from the Church in Fairfield. Such was the favor which the application, stated in the above resolutions, received from the heads of the Church, both clerical and lay.

No farther effort was made till the next autumn. I make the following extract from a letter written by me to the Rev. Dr. Beach, assistant Rector of Trinity Church, dated New York, Oct. 12th, 1812: "You know the anxiety which I felt to obtain an Episcopal Clergyman for Fairfield, who should be the Rector of the Church and the Principal of the Academy in that place. This object is certainly of great importance to the general interest of the Church in the Western District of the State. We are in great want of a Seminary of Learning in that quarter in which the young men, designed for the ministry, may be educated and to which Episcopalians generally may send their sons. And, if the object which I have in view can be obtained, there will be a nursery of the Church, and we may expect that the facility of obtaining an education will invite many young men in that quarter to prepare for the ministry of the Church, who will otherwise never enter it. These considerations press so forcibly upon my mind that I do not feel myself at liberty to cease my exertions to obtain an Episcopal minister at Fairfield till I have done all that lies in me to obtain that important object." . . .

Thus the matter stood on the 12th of October, 1812, on my leaving New York to return to Utica. About that time some new features of the object which we had in view came into my mind as I was crossing the high lands which lie between Utica and Fairfield, returning from the latter to the former place, which I communicated to Dr. Bowden of Columbia College under date of October 20th, having previously submitted my views to leading trustees of the Academy and obtained their approbation. I wrote to Dr. Bowden: "The trustees of the Academy authorize me to say, that they will give the Principal thereof \$550 per annum and allow him to instruct four divinity scholars free of charges for tuition. The other part of the plan is, that Trinity Church give to the Church in Fairfield \$250 per annum, and to the clergyman who may be settled there \$250 as theological instructor in the institution, and that he divide among the divinity scholars \$50 per annum in the proportion he may think proper. You will instantly see, much respected Sir, the advantages of this plan, and I flatter myself that the vestry of Trinity Church will act on it. About one-half of the last hundred pounds will be directly appropriated to the educating of young men for the ministry and some provision will be made for keeping four constantly at school. And I believe you will think with me that this will be but a small part of the advantages which the Church will derive from this plan. We shall have in the Western District a nursery of the Church, and Episcopalians, not only in this district, but in other places also, will be induced to send their sons there to receive their education." Dr. Bowden entered warmly into these views and was active in carrying my plan into effect.

The vestry of the Church in Fairfield presented a petition to Trinity Church, embodying my plan, which was

written, I think, by myself. I wrote also to Thos. L. Ogden, Esqr., an efficient member of the vestry, stating to him what was the prayer of the Church in Fairfield, and soliciting his aid. In my communication to that gentleman, dated Dec. 2nd, I said: "The Episcopal Church in America is in great want of Seminaries of Learning under her control, and the paucity of her ministers and her depressed state is more owing to this than to any other cause. A respectable institution may now be obtained and we are solicitous to secure it. I hope your honorable corporation will be pleased to grant the prayer of the Church in Fairfield. It is very desirable and even necessary that the vestry attend to this object immediately, as the trustees of the institution are most anxious to obtain a Principal."

The vestry of Trinity Church acted immediately; the plan which I originated and which was communicated to that body and to distinguished individuals in the Church, meeting with warm and general approbation. I received letters from the Honorable Messrs. Robert Troup and Peter Augustus Jay, and from Bishop Hobart; from the two first dated Dec. 17th, 1812, and from the latter dated the 26th, from which I will make extracts.

Col. Troup writes: "As the case of the Church at Fairfield appears to be more pressing I write this to tell you that the committee (of the vestry) have agreed to report a grant of \$500 per annum, for seven years, to that Church, upon the conditions stated in your late communications."

Mr. Jay writes: "We (a committee of the vestry) yesterday agreed to report to the vestry a resolution for granting to Fairfield Church for nine (seven) years the sum of \$500 annually, on the conditions which you have proposed."

And Bishop Hobart: "The Committee on the Church petitions have agreed to report to the vestry in favor of a

grant of \$500 per annum to the Church and Academy at Fairfield, on the terms proposed by you, for seven years. There is little doubt that the report will be agreed to by the vestry at their next meeting, the first Monday in January next. And at the end of the seven years, if the plan should answer, I have no doubt the grant will be renewed."

The vestry of Trinity Church made the grant which their committee proposed.....

The next object was to obtain a Principal of the Academy and Rector of the Church. In this matter Bishop Hobart and Dr. Bowden took an active but unsuccessful part. I wrote to the Rev. Bethel Judd of Norwalk, Conn., under date of March 9th, 1813, soliciting him to fill those places. Mr. Judd visited Fairfield in April and conditionally agreed to accept of the offers made him.* But he perceived that the task would be great without an assistant in the Academy. I met him at Fairfield and we sat down together and made the draft of a letter to Col. Troup, partly in my handwriting and partly in his, which I copied and signed, and Mr. Judd delivered in person, asking of the vestry of Trinity Church an additional grant of \$250 toward the payment of an assistant teacher.

*"The Rev. Bethel Judd was the first principal appointed under this new arrangement, but in consequence of his removal to Connecticut, he 'failed to fulfill his contract.'"

"The Rev. Virgil H. Barber subsequently entered upon the charge of the academy, being succeeded in January, 1817, by the Rev. Daniel McDonald, at that time rector of St. Peter's, Auburn. With his incumbency began a new epoch in the history of the institution founded by the labors of Baldwin, and shortly to be developed, on its transplanting to another site, into the free 'college' planned by the Fairfield academy trustees at the time of their first application for the aid of Trinity Church, New York." *The History of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.*, by William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL.D.

What we asked was in due time granted, conditioned as the former grant, namely, that four youth, designing to enter the ministry, being recommended by the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese, should receive their tuition in the Academy free of charges.

Thus was the second grant to the academy in Fairfield obtained from Trinity Church, both amounting to \$750 per annum, for seven years, with a provision for the tuition of eight young men, designing themselves for the ministry.

. . . . I have brought down the history of the Academy in Fairfield as far as I intended when I sat down to write.

. . . . I removed from Utica in May 1818, up to which time I took an interest in the Institution at Fairfield, in which several of our clergy were educated, and among these are some of the most efficient. Thus was my object obtained.

The patronage of Trinity Church to the Church and Academy in Fairfield was transferred to Geneva after my removal from Utica, in which transfer I had no agency.

A part of the Library which I collected in New York, Albany, and Utica, to the value of \$430, for the use of students in Divinity and the Clergy, is now in the College.

So much I did, Mr. President, in days forgotten, for the College over which you preside with great honor to yourself and usefulness to the Church and the community.

I am, with great respect and esteem,

Your humble servant,

Geneva, Dec. 3rd, 1840.

AMOS G. BALDWIN

2. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO GENEVA ACADEMY*

Whereas the general diffusion of knowledge in a Country where the Government emanates immediate from the people is of the utmost importance to the preservation of

*From the original Subscription Paper in the College Archives.

liberty and an Academy having for many years been established in the Village of Geneva and been in a considerable degree useful; And whereas we the Subscribers are confident its usefulness & respectability may be much promoted by an increase of its funds & the procuring its incorporation under the Regents of the University of the State of New-York and becoming subject to the Visitation of the said Regents,—

We the Subscribers for the purpose of increasing the funds of the said Academy promise severally and not jointly to pay to the Trustees hereafter to be appointed for the said Academy for the use of the said Academy the sums opposite our respective names or to secure the said sum by Mortgage on sufficient Real Estate to the said Trustees & their successors forever so that the Interest thereof shall be annually paid to the said Trustees & their successors forever for the use of the said Academy and default thereof the Real Estate so Mortgaged on which said Interest has not been paid may be sold by the said Trustees or their successors & the said sum of money with the Interest so secured by said Mortgage retained by said Trustees with the Costs, for the Use of the said Academy.—(Signed) January 11th, 1813.

POLYDORE B. WISNER...	One hundred Dollars.
*H. H. BOGERT.....	One hundred Dollars.
*R. W. STODDARD.....	Fifty Dollars.
*SAMUEL COLT.....	One hundred Dollars.
*WM. HORTSEN.....	Fifty Dollars.
*WM. HORTSEN.....	Fifty Dollars.
*JONATHAN DOANE.....	One hundred Dollars.
*THOS. LOWTHROP & Co.	One hundred Dollars.
*JAMES REES.....	One hundred Dollars.
*JAMES CARTER.....	One hundred Dollars.
*JOHN NICHOLAS.....	One hundred Dollars.
*DAVID COOK.....	One hundred Dollars.
*JOHN WOODS.....	One hundred Dollars.

*THOMAS D. BURRALL..	Fifty Dollars.
JOSEPH STOW.....	Fifty Dollars.
*WALTER GRIEVE.....	Fifty Dollars.
*ROBERT SCOT.....	Fifty Dollars.
*F. A. DE ZENG.....	Fifty Dollars on demand.
*WM. TIPPITTS.....	Fifty Dollars.
ABNER COLE.....	Fifty Dollars.
*A. DOX.....	One hundred Dollars.

\$1600

Mortgages have been rec'd from all except *three* not marked agreeable to the within arrang't.

24 Jan. 1822.

H. H. B., late Treas.

3. CHARTER OF GENEVA ACADEMY

*The Regents of the University of the State of New York
To all to whom these Presents shall or may come Greeting:*

Whereas Jedediah Chapman, Samuel Colt, Polydore B. Wisner, John Nicholas, Davenport Phelps, James Rees, H. H. Bogert, Walter Grieve, Robert Scot, F. A. DeZeng, Thos. Lowthrop, John Woods, Wm. Hortsen, David Cook, Jonathan Doane, William Tippitts, Abner Cole, Thomas D. Burrall, R. W. Stoddard, A. Dox, by an instrument in writing under their hands and seals bearing date the Twelfth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, after stating that they had contributed more than one half in value of the real and personal property and estate collected or appropriated for the use and benefit of the Academy erected at the Village of Geneva in the County of Ontario did make application to us the said Regents that the said Academy might be incorporated and become subject to the visitation of us and our Successors and that the Reverend Jedediah Chap-

man, Polydore B. Wisner, James Rees, Samuel Colt, John Nicholas, Herman H. Bogert, Robert Scot, David Cook, Thomas Lowthrop, Jonathan Doane, Walter Grieve, William Tippitts and Frederick A. DeZeng might be Trustees of the said Academy by the name of "The Trustees of the Geneva Academy"—Now know ye that we the said Regents, having inquired into the allegations contained in the instrument aforesaid and found the same to be true; and that a proper building for said Academy hath been erected and finished and paid for, and that funds have been obtained and well secured, producing an annual nett income of at least one hundred dollars, and conceiving the said Academy calculated for the promotion of literature, Do by these presents, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, signify our approbation of the incorporation of the said Reverend Jedediah Chapman, Polydore B. Wisner, James Rees, Samuel Colt, Thomas Lowthrop, John Nicholas, Herman H. Bogert, Robert Scot, David Cook, Jonathan Doane, Walter Grieve, William Tippitts and Frederick A. DeZeng by the name of "The Trustees of the Geneva Academy," being the name mentioned in and by the said request in writing, On condition that the principal or estate producing the said income shall never be diminished or otherwise appropriated and that the said income shall be applied only to the maintenance or salaries of the professors or tutors of the Academy.

IN testimony whereof, We have caused our Common Seal to be hereunto affixed the
(L. S.) Twenty ninth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and Thirteen.

(Signed) DANIEL D. TOMPKINS

[Endorsed] Charter of the Geneva Academy,
 State of New York, Secretary's Office,
 Recorded in Lib. Deeds M R R page 482,
 etc. the 25th day of February, 1814.
 (Signed) ARCH'D CAMPBELL, Dep. Secretary.
 Fees \$1. Paid by Mr. Bogert

4. RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DISCONTINUANCE OF GENEVA ACADEMY*

Resolved that the Reverend Henry Axtel, Mr. David Cook and Mr. James Carter be a committee to take care of the Academy and that they be authorized to admit any respectable teacher to occupy the house as a school house, stipulating that such teacher shall repair all damage done during his occupation, and that all committees heretofore appointed be discharged.

Passed 8th Dec. 1817.

Trustees present: John Nicholas, James Rees, Sam'l Colt, Henry Axtel, Orin Clark, David Cook, R. S. Rose, W. Grieve, Wm. Tippitts, James Carter, Thos. Lowthrop.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Geneva Academy Thursday 29th March, 1821.

Whereas the interest of the monies secured by mortgage as a permanent fund to this Academy, is subject to disbursement only for the payment of a Teacher, and it was the expectation of the contributors to said fund, that the said interest would be annually appropriated to that object, and whereas the Trustees have deemed it inexpedient since the 8th of Dec. 1817 to employ Teachers and the contributors have in consequence thereof been deprived since that time of the benefits expected from said fund,

*The resolution of Dec. 8, 1817 is copied from the original MS (Archives of Hobart College).

Therefore, Resolved that in the opinion of this board the Interest due and to become due up to 14th May 1821 ought not to be collected.

(Signed and certified to be a true copy)

JAMES REES,
Senior Trustee

June 27, 1822.

5. STATEMENT OF THOMAS DAVIES BURRALL

RELATIVE TO BISHOP HOBART'S PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING
A COLLEGE AT GENEVA.*

On the evening of September 23, 1818, at the house of Col. Samuel Colt, in Geneva (in presence of the Rev. Orin Clark, Rector of Trinity Church, Col. Colt, Major James Rees and myself), Bishop Hobart announced his purpose of building up a stronghold for the Church in the West (as he then expressed it), at Geneva—an Institution not only of learning but of religious worship and instruction in aid of the Church and its Ministry. In his quick, decisive manner, he proceeded at once to unfold his scheme, and point out the way by which it could be effected. He proposed, first, that the Geneva Academy already chartered, should be placed, by consent of the Trustees, under the control of the Vestry of the Church in Geneva, and elevated to the rank of a college, and by enlarging the number of Trustees from thirteen to twenty-four, to place the direction of the College in the hands of Churchmen; and secondly, he assured his friends that on this being done, the Diocesan Convention of New York would found and endow the College under the charter,

*From a communication published in the *Gospel Messenger*, Oct. 8, 1868.

as an acknowledged Institution of the Church throughout the State, for the promotion of religion and learning combined, in the broadest acceptation of the terms.

6. BISHOP HOBART SELECTS THE COLLEGE SITE, 1820

“In 1820 Bishop Hobart selected the site of the present College buildings as an eligible place for such an Institution. On that occasion he was accompanied by the Revd. Orin Clark, D.D., Revd. Danl. McDonald, D.D., Major James Rees, Genl. Saml. Colt, and Wm. S. DeZeng. Of all these Mr. DeZeng is the only survivor.”— From an unsigned MS. note, found in the College Archives, endorsed “To be preserved in the history of Geneva College.”

“The ground for the College buildings was selected by the Bishop at early morning in the month of September, just as the first rays of the sun were glancing over the waters of our beautiful lake; a few friends were present by appointment (all of whom save the writer have long since gone to their rest), when on consultation and deliberation on the different opinions of those present, he, in his brisk and decided manner, struck his cane to the ground, saying, ‘Here, gentlemen, this is the spot for the College;’ and on that spot it was placed.” Thos. D. Burrall in *Gospel Messenger*, Sept. 20, 1866.

7. SUBSCRIPTION PAPER FOR THE ERECTION OF GENEVA HALL*

The vestry of Trinity Church in the City of New York having heretofore liberally endowed the Academy at

*From a copy in President Hale's handwriting. Archives of Hobart College.

Fairfield in Montgomery County on certain conditions, have recently agreed to transfer the endowment to the Academy established at Geneva in the County of Ontario, with an intent to use all practicable means to raise the Academy to the highly useful station of a college, the transfer however to be subject to the reasonable condition, that the inhabitants of the village of Geneva and its vicinity shall furnish at their own expense a suitable lot of land and buildings thereon. Now we the subscribers, in consideration of the premises, and to secure the transfer of the said endowment to the Trustees of the Geneva Academy, do hereby severally promise and agree to and with the said Trustees to pay them the sums of money set opposite our names respectively, and to do and perform the several acts and undertakings hereinafter promised by us respectively at such times and in such manner as shall be required of us by the said Trustees for the purposes aforesaid. (Signed) Geneva, 15th February, 1821.

SAMUEL COLT.....	\$ 400
JAMES REES.....	\$ 400
CHAS. W. HUSSY.....	\$ 300
W. S. DEZENG.....	\$ 250
in window glass & other building materials.	
WM. HORTSEN.....	\$ 150
A. DOX.....	\$ 100
WM. TAPPAN.....	\$ 100
JACOB O. DOX.....	\$ 100
R. W. STODDARD, by bond and mortgage of Asa Gilbert \$314.84 (in pencil by W. S. DeZeng)	
MRS. ANNE NICHOLAS.....	\$ 300
THOS. D. BURRALL, 100 cords wood.	
J. B. & R. RUMNEY.....	\$ 100
H. DWIGHT.....	\$ 150
D. W. LEWIS.....	\$ 50
JOHN WOODS.....	\$ 75
in lumber, &c.	
H. H. BOGERT.....	\$ 300

N. AYRAULT..... \$ 50

DAVID HUDSON..... \$ 50

Copyist's note: "The original of this is in the hands of R. R. Bishop De Lancey, 1848."

8. COL. TROUP'S OFFER OF LAND AT MILE POINT

AS AN ALTERNATIVE SITE FOR THE COLLEGE*

Mr. Troup in behalf of the Pulteney Estate hereby offers the following described piece of ground for the Erection of an Academy on the same, viz: The piece of ground lying immediately South of Mrs. Williamson's house and lot, bounded West by the road leading to the glass factory, East by the Seneca Lake, and to run so far South as to contain Eight Acres of Land, excepting there-out the landing place and sufficient ground for a road to the same from the main road thro' the flat.

With the ground Mr. Troup will give the Mile Point house, the materials of which will be of considerable use in the Erection of new buildings.

This offer is on the express condition that the Academy shall be erected on the above described piece of Land.

(Signed) ROBT. TROUP

Geneva, 26th March, 1821.

9. REPORT OF THE PROFESSORS OF THE BRANCH THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL AT GENEVA†

To the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, President of the Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Education Society in the Diocese of New York, the Professors in the Branch Theological School at Geneva respectfully report, that—

*MS. in the Archives of the College.

†Journal of the Convention of the Diocese of New York, Oct. 17, 1821, pp. 36, 37.

The Branch Theological School was opened in the vestry schoolhouse of Trinity Church, Geneva, on the 11th day of June last, and the following young gentlemen, intending to enter the ministry of the Church, have been admitted members of the school, viz.—Marvin Cady, Richard Salmon, William Bostwick, Orsimus H. Smith, Burton H. Hecock, John A. Clark, John Gavott, Thaddeus Garlick, and Ira White. In addition to which, Henry Gregory, Allanson Bennett, and Seth Davis, are daily expected.

The Trustees of Geneva Academy are now erecting, in an eligible situation, on the bank of Seneca Lake, a commodious stone building, containing thirty rooms for students, besides a convenient chapel. The building will be ready for the reception of theological and classical students on the first of next May.

DANIEL McDONALD,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History
and Scripture Interpretation.

ORIN CLARK,
Professor of Systematic Theology.

10. LETTER FROM THE REV. DANIEL McDONALD AND THE REV. ORIN CLARK TO BISHOP HOBART

RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE IN GENEVA

GENEVA, December 13, 1821.

RT. REV. SIR: We take the liberty of communicating to you our views relative to a college in this place.* The

*In an earlier letter from the Rev. Drs. McDonald and Clark to Bishop Hobart, dated Dec. 8, 1821, the purpose of establishing a college at Geneva had been referred to in the following words: "We are laboring with a project for a college here, but not having mastered any plan, we say but little now; hereafter, and that soon, we will send you a detailed account of our scheme. In the mean time we hope a few of your thoughts, and those of our energetic friend, Mr. Verplanck, will be turned to the subject of an Episcopal college at Geneva." Both letters are given by Perry from Hobart MSS.

necessity of having one west of Clinton is obvious, and some other place will soon advance pretenses to it if we do not. We shall say nothing to a person as well acquainted with the west as you are, relative to our claims, founded on local circumstances. But the necessity of our having a college is pressing. A college gives great weight and influence to that denomination that has it and manages it well. We could educate more young men, and better too, in a college than in an academy; because it would be popular, and possessed of better discipline. Such is the charm of a diploma to a youth, that he will ever prefer a college to an academy. Hence some will leave us. A diploma, like an oath in disputes, cuts off all controversy, and the possessor is admitted by the world as competent, without further examination. But what is worthy of deep attention in ecclesiastical concerns is this: he that goes to college must, and thinks he must, proceed through regularly. He that is a member of an academy thinks himself at liberty to study as much as he pleases and no more. Hence a college is indispensably necessary to us if we mean to have a learned clergy. Fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of academy buildings and lot, will be required by the Regents, before they will permit us to exercise college functions. To obtain this sum to the satisfaction of the Regents, we propose: 1st. to get the Regents to accept of the Sherred professorship as a part of the required fund (if acceded to by the Trustees of the Theological School), which is \$10,000. 2d. We hope Trinity Church would, in case we could obtain a charter, convert her donation into an annuity, which would count \$11,000 more. 3d. We would hope to have another professorship here, \$10,000 more, making \$31,000. We think \$9,000 could be filled with subscriptions of lands, and some lands might perhaps be obtained from the State. And

\$10,000, the remainder, must be solicited through the county, secured on property, where the principal was not paid down.

The professors in the theological school might be officers in the college. Thus, the president might receive the stipend from Trinity Church. There might be a professor of divinity, as in New Haven; and the professor of ecclesiastical history might be professor of languages and history generally. The professor of divinity might also be professor of logic and rhetoric.

We press, and think there is more need of pressure, upon this point of a college from this consideration: Without flattery, we think that the whole weight of the theological branch here rests upon you. Sir, you are its author and supporter. But what guaranty have we of your life, of the good will of your successor, or of the favorable views of other States towards us after your exertions shall have ceased by the course of nature? But if we had a college with the proper professors, sanctioned by the Trustees of the theological school, we should be safe, and always have the means of educating young men ourselves. Party feelings could do little mischief to a college, but might destroy a branch theological school.

This winter seems to present a combination of favorable circumstances for us to apply. Mr. Verplanck is in the Legislature; no application of the kind is pending. The census is recent, by which the importance of this western world is fresh in the minds of all; and the west is favorable to the majority in politics. Our friends here are decidedly for making an application this winter. Colonel Troup thinks there will be no difficulty in obtaining a charter. There will probably be difficulties in obtaining the charter *as we want it*. We want it to be our own, but the property given must secure the control of it.

We hope to hear from you touching this point; in the meantime we shall open communication with Mr. Verplanck, with whom we trust you will consult, and assist us to do so. The legal course of procedure in the actual application is pointed out in the statutes, but we wish to have the thing well understood by the Church before we move, that there may be unity in motion.

We are, with great respect and obedience,
 Your much obliged and dutiful presbyters,
 (Signed) D. McDONALD
 (Signed) ORIN CLARK

11. ADVERTISEMENT OF GENEVA ACADEMY*

GENEVA ACADEMY

The Trustees of the *Geneva Academy* give notice, that the first Quarter for the ensuing year will commence on *Thursday, the third day of January*.

From a desire to give every possible facility and advantage to the pupils in this Institution, the Trustees have lately appointed Mr. W. W. Bostwick, an Assistant Instructor in the various branches of education; and Mr. Ira White, Instructor in the art of Penmanship, whose qualifications in this elegant and useful accomplishment are so well grounded as to warrant an assurance to the admirers of good Penmanship, that they cannot fail to receive much gratification from the proficiency of their children in this important art.

The Corporation of Trinity Church in New York, in consequence of the very generous donations of the inhabitants of this Village towards erecting a suitable Building for an Academy, have granted a liberal annual sum of

*Copied from the *Hobart Herald*, Vol. 7, Jan. 23, 1886, p. 72.

money to be expressly applied to the payment of the Principal, and an Assistant in this Academy; and in order the more effectually to extend the benefits of their liberality to all who may wish to send their children to this Academy, the Trustees have settled the tuition fees at as low a rate as at present they possibly can, and accordingly the charge will be for

Reading,	}	Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per quarter
Writing,		
Arithmetic,		
English Grammar,		
Geography,		

Latin and Greek Languages,	}	Three dollars per quarter.
Mathematics,		
Rhetoric,		
Metaphysics,		
Moral and Natural Philosophy,		
Elements of History, and the Evidences of Christianity,		

The Rev. Dr. McDONALD, as Principal, will have the general charge of the Studies of both sexes in this Academy. His literary acquirements and long experience in the instruction of youth, it is believed, will recommend this Institution to public patronage; in which it will be observed, all the branches usually taught in Colleges, as well as those preparatory to a Collegiate education, are selected for study.

Boarding and Lodging can be had in private families at from ten to twelve shillings a week, which will be reduced so soon as the new building shall be fit for students to room therein.

Applications to be made to the Rev. Dr. McDONALD,
at the *School-House.

JAMES REES, Senior Trustee.

Geneva, Dec. 29, 1821.

12. PETITION FOR A COLLEGE CHARTER FOR GENEVA ACADEMY†

JANUARY 22, 1822.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The petition of the Trustees of the Geneva Academy most respectfully sheweth: That your Petitioners, solicitous for the prosperity of the institution with whose interests they are entrusted, and satisfied that the step they contemplate is the only effectual means of securing the ends for which it was established, have determined to make an effort to procure for it such endowments as, they trust, may, in the estimation of your honorable body, entitle it to the important powers & privileges of a College. The necessity of such an institution, in this part of the country, cannot but be obvious to all who have the least acquaintance with the extent, resources and population of the western counties of this State. The simple fact that there are in the contemplated district of country more than half a million of people whose average distance from any College is more than one hundred miles, is sufficient, it is presumed, to put this point beyond question. Another instance, of a population of equal extent who are so far removed from the advantages of such an institution, does not, it is confidently believed, exist in the United States.

*The school-house here referred to is the parish school building which at that time stood on the south-west corner of the Trinity Church lot. (Editor's note).

†MS in College Archives.

Your Petitioners are aware of the prevalence of an opinion that the multiplication of Colleges is unfavorable to the advancement of literature and science, and that the number already chartered is sufficient for all the purposes of public education. But this idea is certainly incorrect, except in cases where they are located so near as to interfere with each other, and cannot apply in the case under consideration, as Geneva is situated at such a distance from Clinton as must preclude the apprehension of any injury to the College at that place by the establishment of a like institution at Geneva.

In a general view also the idea is at variance with both reason and fact. No principle can be more obvious than that the diffusion of knowledge and the advantages of learning will be in proportion to the facilities afforded for acquiring them. But the fact that the most flourishing and respectable colleges in the Union are situated in those States whose population is far less than that of the contemplated district, is an ample refutation of the objection.

Your petitioners, sensible that private and local interests ought ever to yield to considerations of public good, have been guided solely by a regard to this object in naming Geneva as the proper place for a college in the western district, and they assert, without the fear of contradiction, that no spot more eligible in all respects can be selected within its limits. It possesses all the local advantages that can be desired for a literary institution. In its position it is central and is easily accessible, by means of the Lakes and Erie Canal, to a vast population,—it is surrounded by a country of great fertility, abundant in every production that can contribute to the wealth and comfort of its inhabitants, and in beauty and healthfulness is not surpassed by any place in this or any other country.

Upon the whole your petitioners are confident that when your honorable body shall take into consideration the

destitute situation of this part of our State, its great and increasing population and the great advantages to be derived to it from a well regulated and liberally endowed college the only question which will present itself to your deliberation will be whether we have a reasonable prospect of raising funds sufficient to render such an institution useful and respectable. And upon this point your petitioners beg leave to state that they entertain no fears, and they would cherish the hope that what they have already done may be viewed as a pledge of their success in the accomplishment of this important object. They have, as trustees of the Academy, property well secured to the amount of..... \$1500.—

Also a lot for buildings of 8 acres valued at..... 2500.—
on which they have erected a large stone edifice, containing a chapel and rooms for the accommodation of 60 students..... 7000.—

They also receive an annuity from the Corporation of Trinity Church, N. Y., of \$750 per annum, for the support of a principal and assistant in the academy, which it is expected would be rendered permanent to the president of the College & which arises from a principal of not less than..... 10714.—

\$21714.—

In addition to which they have encouragement of aid from other sources from which they feel justified in calculating with confidence upon raising funds, within the term of three years, to the amount of more than fifty thousand dollars, and which shall produce annually more than three thousand dollars.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray your body to grant them college powers to take effect at the expiration of three years from the date of

the grant, provided your petitioners, within that period, shall acquire such permanent funds as your honorable body shall deem sufficient for the important objects of Collegiate Education.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Geneva Academy

(Signed) JAMES REES

Geneva, Jany. 22d, 1822.

Senior Trustee

13. LETTER FROM BISHOP HOBART TO
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR TAYLER*

URGING THE GRANTING OF A COLLEGE CHARTER TO
GENEVA ACADEMY

NEW YORK, March 13, 1822

DEAR SIR:

I hope you will permit me respectfully to call your attention to an application from Geneva, for a charter for a college. I understand there is a similar one from Ithaca, and may not both be granted, on the principle, that whenever any denomination of Christians raise funds to a certain amount for a college, it is expedient to grant them a charter? Would not the security which this would give to every denomination as it respects its influence in literary instruction, the impartiality which this would discover, the removal of all causes of jealousy, and the competition which would thus be excited among the various colleges for public patronage more than counter-balance any disadvantages which might arise from the multiplication of colleges? And after all, those only would be eminent which would be deserving, and *degrees* would be estimated according to the character of the college which conferred them.

*MS. copy in Archives of the College.

The establishment of a branch of the General Theological School of our Church at Geneva leads to an earnest wish that the powers of a college may be granted to the Academy there. Union College and Hamilton are *de facto* under Presbyterian influence and subservient to Presbyterian views in a great measure. All that the Church would wish is an opportunity to employ her means, as she may think proper for the advancement of literature and religion, having of course no objection to the same opportunity being enjoyed by others.

May I presume, Sir, that you will give to these suggestions an indulgent consideration, and believe me to be

With great respect,

Yr. very obt. fd. & servt.,

(Signed) J. H. HOBART

Copyist's note: "The original of this was given to me (B. H.) by Rev. C. D. Cooper, grandson of Lieutenant Governor Tayler, and is now in the hands of Bishop DeLancey, 1848."

14. CERTIFICATION OF THE GRANTING OF A PROVISIONAL COLLEGE CHARTER TO GENEVA ACADEMY

ON APRIL 10, 1822*

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, passed April the 10th, 1822, it is hereby Certified that the Regents have declared their approbation of the plan on which it is intended to found and provide for a College at Geneva, in the County of Ontario, and that the term of three years be allowed for completing the same, and if at the expiration of that time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Regents that the said plan has been executed, and that permanent

*MS. in College Archives.

funds, producing annually the sum of four thousand dollars or upwards for the benefit of the said institution, have been properly secured, the said Regents have further declared that the said institution shall thereupon be incorporated as a College according to the laws of the State and the Regulations of the Regents.

In witness whereof the seal of the said Regents is hereunto affixed at the City of Albany, the 16th day of April, 1823.

Attest:

(L. S.)

(Signed) GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary.

N. B.—The term of three years commenced on the 10th day of April, 1822.

G. HAWLEY, Secretary

**15. LETTER FROM BISHOP HOBART TO THE
REVEREND DR. McDONALD***

**RELATIVE TO SECURING FUNDS AND SELECTING OFFICERS
FOR THE NEW COLLEGE**

NEW YORK, April 15, 1822.

MY DEAR SIR,—You must not suppose because you have not heard from me that I have been indifferent to the application from Geneva for a college. The moment I heard of it I took all the measures in my power to promote its success, and addressed letters to several of the Regents, and in some cases, I believe, with effect. You are much indebted for the success of the application to Mr. Duer and Mr. Verplanck, particularly the former, who brought in the report to the Regents, and I think it would be well for yourself and Mr. Clark and some of the friends of the Church at Geneva to write to him a letter of thanks. It is unfortunate that Ithaca is connected with you. But

*Reprinted from Perry.

there was no help for it. They will find it difficult, I should think, to raise four thousand dollars *per annum*, and I am afraid this will be a difficulty with you. Means, however, *must* be devised for surmounting it.

You, who know how much I have thought and how much I have planned and labored for this object, can readily conceive my gratification at seeing it thus far accomplished,—sooner, indeed, than I could have expected. Providence has favored us. I am the more gratified, inasmuch as I have found it difficult to make the clergy and others in this quarter feel as I have felt on the subject. And even now M. and W., etc., seem to care little about it. It will give unfeigned pleasure, however, to Bishop Bowen, of South Carolina, who recently wrote to me, expressing, as he has often done, his deep sense of the importance of our having a college, and wishing success to the plan in relation to Geneva.....

The branch theological school is, as you may suppose, not popular with many, and it was not an easy matter to obtain for it the arrangements which have been made. As our income will this year fall short of our expenditures, I have been afraid to press more for Geneva than has been obtained.....

The organization of the college, particularly with regard to the trustees who are to be appointed, and other matters, will require a great deal of deliberation, as much will depend on these measures. I expect, God willing, to be at the westward this summer, and conclude it will be well for me to spend some days at Geneva.....

Very truly and affectionately yours,

J. H. HOBART

The Rev. Dr. McDonald.

16. CERTIFICATES EMPLOYED IN RAISING FUNDS TO SECURE A PERMANENT CHARTER*

CERTIFICATE No. 214. From the Original in the Archives of the College.

WHEREAS [Luther Filmore]† has subscribed *One Hundred Dollars* to the Funds of Geneva College, and given his Note for the same:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that he, the said. [Luther Filmore] shall, on payment of the said Note, be entitled to receive from the Trustees a Certificate securing to himself, his heirs and assigns, the privilege of sending One Student to the Geneva Academy or College, for the term of Twenty Years from the date of the said payment and certificate [or at any time thereafter which he may choose]

Dated at [Ontario] this [27th] day of [October] 182[3].
No. [214] [JOHN GAVETT]

[Agent for the Trustees]

CERTIFICATE No. 260. From the Original in the Archives of the College.

No. [260.]

THIS CERTIFIES, that [William W. Watson, Geneva] having Subscribed and Paid *One Hundred Dollars* to the Funds of Geneva College, is himself, his heirs and assigns, entitled to the privilege of sending One Student‡ to Geneva College, free of Tuition Fees, for the term of Twenty years, commencing from the date hereof, or whenever he may choose. Dated at [Geneva] this [18th] day of [June 1841].

[JAMES REES, Treas. G. C.]

Agent of the Trustees.

*These certificates and the conditions on which subscriptions were solicited, as well as the advantages offered by the new institution, are explained in the circular and pamphlet printed in Section III of this Appendix.

†The words in brackets are written into the form.

‡The words "to the Geneva Academy, or" are crossed out.

17. REPORT TO THE ASSEMBLY, FEB. 21, 1824

FROM THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COLLEGES, ACADEMIES
AND COMMON SCHOOLS

The standing committee on colleges, academies and common schools, to whom was referred the petition of the trustees of Geneva academy,

REPORT—

That the regents of the university, by a provisional act passed by them on the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, engaged to elevate the Geneva academy to the rank of a college, if, within three years from that date, the trustees of the said academy should have procured an endowment of the contemplated college, with funds, yielding an annual income of at least three thousand dollars: The petitioners represent that they will be able to procure the requisite endowment, within the time limited; and they now pray for aid in erecting the buildings suitable for college purposes.

It appears to your committee, that the patrons of this institution, besides having raised the above mentioned liberal endowment, have also expended, at least, ten thousand dollars, in erecting and completing a substantial and elegant stone edifice for an academy, in which are now instructed ninety-two classical scholars, as appears by the annual return of the superintendent.

Your committee, in seeking for reasons to justify them in recommending to this honorable house, an appropriation in aid of this institution, have regarded the following facts:

That this college will be nearly equi-distant from Hamilton college and the western frontier of this state; in the midst of a population of half a million of thriving and intelligent citizens, destitute of any other than academic seats of learning.

That it will have been endowed entirely by the munificence of its patrons, without one cent from the treasury.

That its location in the village of Geneva, upon the margin of the Seneca lake, is eligible and healthy.

That it is represented, and most probably with truth, that owing to the unusual liberality of individuals to this institution, the trustees cannot rely upon further contributions to defray the expense of erecting the necessary college buildings; whereby this endowment will, in a great degree, be unavailing to the public.

That it is the first and only application from the western part of the state, for an appropriation for such a purpose.

And that finally, liberality so unusual as that manifested by the patrons of this college, is praiseworthy, and deserves public patronage.

Your committee forbear to state to this enlightened and patriotic house, any considerations arising from the policy of encouraging institutions of learning in this state, as a reason for assisting this or any other college; believing that the customary treatment of similar applications, in years past, furnishes the best evidence of public sentiment on this subject: Nor do your committee believe that it is expedient to grant money to be expended as the caprice of trustees may dictate; there should be a certainty that the charity of the state shall not be abused and perverted.

Your committee, therefore, upon a consideration of the whole subject, have resolved on recommending to this honorable house, to grant to the petitioners the bond of John B. Yates and Archibald McIntire for 20,000 dollars, falling due on the 24th day of March, 1825: *Provided*, The trustees of the proposed college, shall have, on some future day to be named, complied with the terms of the aforesaid provisional act in respect to their funds;

and shall have received their charter from the regents; and also shall have erected and completed one or more substantial stone or brick edifices, of at least the value of 20,000 dollars, for college purposes; and that the assignment of the said bond shall not be made, until the comptroller shall be fully satisfied that all these conditions have been complied with.

Your committee recommend this specific appropriation, because the avails of the fund from which it arises, have been usually set apart for literary purposes; and have prepared a bill, and directed their chairman to ask leave to present the same.

B. WHITING, Chairman.

18. PETITION TO THE REGENTS FOR A PERMANENT CHARTER*

To the Honourable the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The Memorial of the Trustees of Geneva Academy respectfully shews that, Your honourable Body did on the tenth day of April A. D. 1822 pass a Resolution elevating Geneva Academy to the rank of a College; provided that, within the space of three years succeeding that date, the Trustees of said Academy would raise an active fund for the support of said College, which fund should produce a revenue of not less than Four Thousand Dollars per annum:†

*MS. in College Archives.

†The annual revenue according to the statement submitted to the Regents, was made up as follows:

1. Academy fund of \$1800, at 7 p. c., producing	\$ 126.00
2. New York (S. P. R. L.) donation of \$20,500 at 6 p. c.	1,230.00
3. Startin legacy \$5000, at 7 p. c.	350.00
4. Amount collected from various sources, and producing 7 p. c., \$33,800	2,366.00
Amount of annual revenue	\$4,072.00

In accordance therefore with that Resolution of your honourable Body the Trustees of said Academy now beg leave to state that they have raised and secured, as a permanent active fund, such a sum of money as will produce to the proposed College the said annual revenue of Four Thousand Dollars in good and certain payments.

Fully persuaded therefore that they have fulfilled the intentions of your honourable Body, as expressed in your above mentioned Resolution, the Trustees of Geneva Academy respectfully request that your honourable Body would cause a Charter to be executed constituting the said Trustees a College Corporation, with all the privileges usually enjoyed by similar Institutions in this State; and that they may be known in Law by the style and title of the "Trustees of Genesee College," Geneva, and your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.*

Dated at Geneva, Ontario County, this first day of January 1825.

By order of the Board—

(Signed)

SAMUEL COLT

{ Senior Trustee
in the absence of
James Rees.

19. REPORT TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 23, 1825

OF THE COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE, ON THE PETITION OF
THE TRUSTEES OF GENEVA COLLEGE

The standing committee on literature, to whom was referred the petition of the trustees of Geneva college,

REPORT:

Geneva college has recently been incorporated by the regents of the university, upon satisfactory evidence

*The Permanent Charter, granted Feb. 8, 1825, is printed, with amendments, at the end of this Appendix.

having been produced to them, that productive funds, to the amount of more than sixty thousand dollars, have been contributed for its endowment, and have been so vested as to produce an income exceeding four thousand dollars per annum. This income, together with the charges for tuition and other incidental resources, it is believed will be sufficient to command the services of an adequate number of able and competent instructors. The trustees have now a large stone building, but it will not be sufficient for the accommodation of the number of students that may be expected; and they solicit legislative aid to construct the necessary buildings, and to provide a library, and philosophical and chemical apparatus.

The plan of instruction proposed to be pursued in the college, has been submitted to your committee, and they are deeply impressed with its usefulness.* Besides the regular course of classical studies pursued in similar institutions, it is intended to institute a totally distinct course, in direct reference to the practical business of life, calculated particularly for the agriculturist, the merchant, the manufacturer and the mechanic, without subjecting them to the loss of time and expense incurred by passing through a course of classical studies. For this purpose, it is contemplated to establish professorships in the higher branches of English education, in the mathematics and in chemistry, under whose instruction students shall pursue a regular course, to occupy about two years.

It is unquestionably true, that the system of education in existing colleges seems better adapted to preparing students for the professions of divinity, law and physic, than for the ordinary business of life. The consequences of this system are seen in the crowded state of the pro-

*Compare the circular and pamphlet of 1824, printed as Section III of this Appendix.

fessions, into which students who have received a collegiate education are in a measure compelled to enter, from their unfitness for any other business; and in the ignorance which prevails among all the other classes of community, of those sciences which are intimately connected with their trades and pursuits. The spirit of the age, and the genius of our free and equal government, require that this system should be changed, and that means of instruction in their business shall be furnished to that most numerous, and by far most important portion of our community, consisting of the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the merchant; and your committee rejoice to see the effort now made by Geneva college to accomplish that object. It is worthy of being seconded and sustained by the representatives of a free people. A successful example once made, will have its due influence upon the other colleges of the state, and induce a system of instruction from which the most important and most happy results to the rising generation may be confidently anticipated.

Geneva college is situated about equidistant from Hamilton college and the western boundary of the state, in the midst of a population of more than half a million, whose enterprise, intelligence and numbers, entitle them to the same facilities in obtaining education which are enjoyed by their fellow-citizens in the eastern and southern parts of the state. It is with no invidious motives, but from the connection with the subject, and with entire approbation, that the committee quote a statement made by the regents of the university in 1823, from which it appears that the state has bestowed on Columbia College 113,275 dollars, on Union college 418,500 dollars, and on Hamilton college 106,800 dollars, besides numerous grants of money to academies and medical colleges, to an amount worthy of its character, but of which not more than one

thousand dollars, which was granted to Middlebury academy, has ever been distributed in that section of country which Geneva college is intended to accommodate. The committee do not perceive how, upon the principles of common justice, the legislature can refuse to that portion of the state its fair and equal participation in the funds to which they, in common with their fellow-citizens, have contributed.

Independent of these peculiar claims, your committee is of opinion that the best interests of the community, the cause of education and intelligence, and the blessings of liberty and self-government, can in no way be better promoted than by fostering, sustaining, and extending these institutions. Many of the future statesmen and legislators upon whom the destinies of their country may depend, are to be there formed. There the teachers of religion, the preservers of our health, and the defenders of our rights, are to be nurtured. Future professors and teachers are to be there qualified to transmit to their successors the inestimable blessings of education. From them your academies and common schools will receive able and accomplished instructors; and the stream of intelligence which flows from them, will widen and expand as it advances, become the source of innumerable diverging branches, and force new channels of information, until our country shall become as enlightened as it is free and happy.

There are many and various considerations which press upon the minds of your committee, in favor of a continuance of the noble and munificent system of literary and common school patronage which has hitherto distinguished our state; but they forbear entering into them, from a thorough conviction that it can not be necessary. They may remark, that they would foster and cherish the

common school system, as the first and greatest object; and they would extend a liberal, but discreet patronage to other literary institutions, as being valuable in themselves, and as being intimately connected with that system, and indeed essential to its full and complete success.

It is the unanimous opinion of your committee, therefore, that whenever the circumstances of a particular section of the state are such as to require the establishment of seminaries of learning, and a sufficient effort has been made by the citizens of that section, for the endowment of such a seminary, as to afford to the public a pledge that those efforts will not be relaxed, and the institution will not be thrown upon the public bounty, it becomes a sacred duty to extend to it the patronage of the legislature. The present is precisely such a case. Exertions unparalleled in this state, have been made for the collection of a fund; and their success affords at once conclusive proof of the great anxiety of the inhabitants of that part of the country for the establishment of a college, and also an unquestionable pledge that private interest and individual zeal will faithfully and judiciously apply the munificence of the legislature to the destined object. And with this college, the question is even reduced to a narrower point; for having received these contributions for a specified object, the trustees are bound to proceed with their institution. And then the question presented to us, is, whether we will suffer such an institution, upon such a plan, and under the circumstances before presented, to languish out a miserable existence, with the name of a college, but with few or none of its means of usefulness—alike disgraceful to our intelligence and patriotism? Or whether, by a judicious appropriation from our abundant resources, we shall reward and stimulate such laudable exertions, impart new vigor and activity to a most valuable insti-

tution, and extend the blessings of liberal education among a worthy and patriotic people, who have hitherto never participated in the grants for literary purposes? To these questions your committee believe there can be but one answer, that every consideration of duty and of patriotism requires us to extend our aid to the petitioners.

Keeping constantly in view the object of bestowing aid so far only as it was really requisite, your committee have required estimates to be laid before them, of the sums necessary for the different objects specified by the petitioners. Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, of this city, states, that he thinks a complete chemical apparatus may be purchased for 2500 dollars, and that 7500 dollars would be requisite for a complete philosophical apparatus; and that the necessary books which a student in those branches ought to have in his power for reference, will cost 2500 dollars. To this should be added 10,000 dollars for a general library; a very low estimate, when it is considered that the books wanted are rare, high in price, and must generally be imported. An estimate has been furnished for a plain, substantial building, with the least possible ornamental work, to be constructed of stone or brick, sufficient for the accommodation of two hundred students, at thirty-two thousand dollars. Your committee have reason to believe this estimate is reasonable. The total of these estimates amounts to 54,500 dollars. And the committee are unanimously of opinion, and recommend that the sum of fifty thousand dollars* be appropriated to aid the trustees of Geneva college in the erection of neces-

*Neither this recommendation nor the recommendation to grant \$20,000, made in the Report to the Assembly, Feb. 21, 1824 (see p.95) was ever acted upon by the Legislature. The first State appropriation for the academic work of the College is contained in an act, passed April 17, 1838. which reads as follows:—

sary buildings, and in the purchase of chemical and philosophical apparatus, and a library; and they have directed their chairman to bring in a bill for an appropriation to those purposes, leaving the sum blank.

20. INSTRUMENT RENOUNCING CLAIMS*

ON GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, JUNE 24, 1826

To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern:

We, the trustees of the Geneva academy, the rector, churchwardens and vestrymen of Trinity church at Geneva, Orin Clark, rector of the said church and professor in the branch theological school heretofore established at Geneva in connection with the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, Daniel McDonald, lately principal of the Geneva academy, and professor in the same branch theological school, and Samuel Colt and William S. DeZeng, a committee charged with the collection of funds for the permanent endowment of the new college at Geneva, send greeting.

Whereas, by a certain instrument of writing under our seals, dated the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, we the several parties above named, acting for ourselves and on behalf of all others interested in the branch theological school above mentioned, did forever renounce

“An act to appropriate the income of the United States’ deposit fund to the purposes of education and the diffusion of knowledge:

“Sec. 6. Six thousand dollars of the income aforesaid shall, for the period of five years and until otherwise directed by law, be annually paid to Geneva College, to be applied exclusively by said college to the payment of its professors and teachers. Chap. 237, Sess. Laws of New York, 1838.

*Reprinted from Perry.

all connection between the said general seminary and branch school, and all claims and demands by or on the part of the said branch school upon the said general seminary, on condition that the said general seminary should cause the sum of eight thousand dollars to be appropriated towards the permanent endowment of the new college then proposed to be established at Geneva, or should secure to its use and benefit the interest of that sum perpetually, in half-yearly payments, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

And whereas, the said then-proposed college has since been incorporated, and the said general theological seminary has since caused the yearly interest of eight thousand dollars, payable half-yearly, at the rate of six per centum per annum, to be secured to the use and benefit of the said college by means of a grant for that purpose made by the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, and an appropriation of real estate satisfactorily assuring the due payment of the said interest, which grant and appropriation we have accepted and do accept as a full performance of the condition above mentioned by and on the part of the said general seminary. Now, therefore, know ye that we, the several parties above named, acting for ourselves respectively, and for and on behalf of all other persons and bodies corporate in any wise interested or concerned in the premises, in consideration of the said grant and appropriation, and of the sum of one dollar to each of us in hand paid by the trustees of the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, have, and each of us hath, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do, and each of us doth, fully and unconditionally ratify and confirm, the instruments of renunciation and release hereinbefore recited and referred to.

In witness whereof, we the trustees of the Geneva academy, and we the rector, churchwardens and vestrymen of Trinity church at Geneva, have caused our respective seals to be affixed to these presents; and we the said Orin Clark, Daniel McDonald, Samuel Colt and William S. DeZeng have to these presents affixed our hands and seals this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

By order of the trustees of Geneva academy.

(Signed)

JAMES REES,

Chairman and Acting Clerk, (L. S.)

By order of the rector, church-wardens and vestrymen of Trinity church, Geneva.

(Signed) DAVID HUDSON, Clerk of Vestry, (L.S.)

“ ORIN CLARK, (L.S.)

“ DANIEL McDONALD, (L.S.)

“ SAMUEL COLT, (L.S.)

“ W. S. DEZENG, (L.S.)

Sealed and delivered in presence of

(Signed)

D. S. HALL,

“

C. SHEKELL.

21. FIRST COMMENCEMENT OF GENEVA COLLEGE,

AUGUST 2, 1826

The first Commencement of Geneva College* was held at Trinity Church, in this village on Wednesday last. The friends of the College regarded this Commencement with great interest, knowing that public opinion would determine the literary character of the Institution, by the proficiency which its Students might then exhibit. The Examinations in all the branches which had engaged the

*Communicated to *The Geneva Gazette*, Aug. 9, 1826.

students for the last year, were commenced and continued during eight days previous to the Commencement, and were conducted with strictness in presence, at times, of several literary gentlemen. The progress of the students, and their acquisitions in every department, were such as to afford the highest gratification to such strangers as witnessed the Examinations, but particularly to the Board of Trustees, under whose care and by whose exertions this Institution has been reared. In fact, the whole exhibition furnished gratifying proofs, that the Professors and Tutors of the College are faithful and competent, that the students have devoted themselves with industry to their pursuits, and that the Institution cannot fail to receive due honor and respect where its true character is known.

In the morning, the Students, Officers and Trustees of the College, with several gentlemen from the adjacent towns, collected at the College, and from thence repaired in procession to the church, where the exercises were conducted in the manner following:

1. Prayer.— 2. Music.— 3. Oration on Association by A. Stevens.— 4. Oration on Glory by J. F. Ernst.— 5. Music.— 6. On the Influence of Principle by H. S. Atwater.— 7. Oration on Biography by S. Davis.

Afternoon.— 8. Music.— 9. Oration on the Characteristics of the Age, by U. M. Wheeler.— 10. Oration on Individual Influence, by H. Gregory.— 11. Music.— 12. Degrees conferred.— 13. Dismission.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, who had completed the regular course of studies in the College or at the Academy previous to the grant of a charter: Ulysses M. Wheeler, Henry Gregory, Richard Salmon, William W. Bostwick and Burton H. Heacock.

The whole was conducted with strict order, and the deep attention of a fashionable and enlightened audience

gave evidence of the pleasure which the exercises afforded. —The Orations of Messrs. Wheeler and Gregory were admired for style of writing as well as depth of thought, and convinced the hearer that the speakers were conversant with the taste and opinions of the living age, as well as the pages of abstract science. The Orations of all the young gentlemen were highly respectable, and those of the Juniors gave promise that when they shall have passed another year of study, their Instructors may be justly proud to recommend them for the honors of the College. We were highly pleased to see several gentlemen and ladies, from the neighboring villages and towns, and have no doubt but they returned home with favorable impressions of the Institution. We hope, and confidently believe, that in a few years, the annual Commencement of this College will afford an interesting day to a liberal and enlightened public.

But it is not merely to express our gratification at the exhibition of talent afforded by the students, that we pen this article; but also to communicate to the public other information relative to the doings of the Trustees. The Board held their annual session on the day previous to, and on the morning and evening of the Commencement, at which much that relates to the well ordering of the College was done, and also many other things, in which the public are interested, were accomplished. Among other acts, the Reverend Jasper Adams, now President of Charleston College, South Carolina, was elected President of this College, in the room of Mr. Potter,* who declined his appointment, to take charge of a congregation in Boston. Mr. Adams' reputation as a man of science is established,

*Rev. Alonzo Potter, afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania. At the time he was called to the presidency, Dec. 13, 1825, he was only twenty-five years old.

as he has been a Professor in Brown University, Rhode-Island, and was elected a Professor in Dartmouth College, which he declined. It is expected that he will soon repair to his place in this College, when its Faculty will be completed. James Wadsworth, Esq. of Livingston County, was unanimously elected a Trustee of the College. We rejoice in this selection, and consider it a pledge that the Trustees are determined to fill all vacancies in the Board from that class of citizens who are distinguished for liberality of opinion, as well as just conceptions of the true nature and value of education.

Measures were also taken to engage a Professor of the French Language.....

II. The Church and the College

1. EXTRACT FROM BISHOP HOBART'S ADDRESS

TO THE CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE, OCT. 17, 1821 *

In the city of New-York, Columbia College, which is constantly rising in reputation, affords advantages inferior to no other institution in the Union, for the studies preparatory to the ministry; and the Corporation of Trinity Church having transferred the annuity granted to the Academy at Fairfield to a similar institution at Geneva, opportunities will be thus furnished for these preparatory studies. The handsome stone building which is erecting for the use of the Academy, in which also accommodations are to be afforded for the theological school, is situated in the village of Geneva, immediately on the bank of the Seneca Lake, commanding a view of this extensive and beautiful sheet of water, of the cultivated shores that confine it, and of the mountains that bound the distant prospect. It is considered by all who have viewed it as one of the most interesting situations which are any where to be found.

Its relative advantages are not less important. Geneva is situated in the midst of a very populous, fertile, and highly cultivated country, having a water communication of a few miles with the grand canal which passes through the State, and being thus of easy access from the extensive countries watered by the Western Lakes, and from those on the Atlantic border. And, indulging the reasonable expectation, that the Academy there will, at some future period, be advanced to the privileges of a College, we must

*Journal of the Convention of the Diocese of New York, 1821, p. 21.

be forcibly struck with the immense advantages of the contiguity of our theological school to an institution of this description. The principal school in the city of New-York, and the branch school at Geneva, both enjoying the advantages of Colleges, in which there will be no influence unfriendly to the Church, will be placed under as commanding circumstances as could well be expected.

2. BISHOP HOBART'S ADDRESS, AND THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION,*

CONCERNING THE ENDOWMENT OF GENEVA COLLEGE,
OCT. 15, 1822

As connected with this subject, it is with the highest gratification that I inform you of the incorporation of a College at Geneva, in this state. With the exception of Columbia College, which, eminently useful and respectable as it is, must, from obvious circumstances, accommodate almost solely the citizens of New-York, the colleges of this state are under the management of non-Episcopalians. Extending our views to the other states of the union, the numerous colleges that are established in various parts, with increasing funds and influence, are, with one or two exceptions, under the same control. The fact is an alarming one, and were it not for the very peculiar circumstances of depression and difficulty under which she has laboured, and which rendered all her exertions necessary for providing the means essential to her existence, would be a disgraceful one to our Church. The union between science and religion, and their reciprocal influences,

*Journal of the Convention of the Diocese of New York, 1822, pp. 20-22. Cf. report of New York Diocese to General Convention, 1826, concerning Geneva College, in the historical sketch, p. 18.

are so intimate and powerful, that no religious community can flourish where that union is not recognized, and that influence maintained in literary institutions and colleges subject to its paramount control. There is no instance of any universities or colleges in the Christian world, in which some religious denomination has not directly or indirectly predominating influence. The causes of this may be traced to the intimate union between science and religion, and to principles deeply seated in human nature. And it is believed that no universities or colleges, whatever may be their professions, will long be managed on any other footing. But, without digressing into these general views, it is surely obvious that Episcopalians, in common with other Christian denominations, ought to have colleges in which their candidates for orders may receive preparatory instruction, and in which they may have an opportunity of educating their sons under circumstances most favourable to their being confirmed in those principles and views of religious truth, maintained by the Church of which they are members.

An eminently favourable opportunity of obtaining a college of this description is now afforded. The regents of the University in this state, recognising the right of all religious denominations to colleges of their own; and viewing, in the competition thus excited, results highly favourable to the general interests of science, have, with great liberality, granted conditional charters for two colleges, one at Ithaca, and the other at Geneva: the former of which, it is understood, will be under Methodist influence, and the latter under that of our own Church. Not that there is to be exacted any religious test for office, or any exclusion from the benefit of these institutions of those of other denominations, or any restraint imposed on the religious principles of the students, or any obstacles

presented to their worshipping where they may think proper. But it is presumed that, without infringing on the rights or privileges of others, these institutions will be managed as other institutions are, with an especial reference to the interests of those religious denominations who have the principal control over them.

In my address at the last Convention, I took the liberty to allude to the eminent advantages of Geneva as the site of a literary institution, and I much question whether, in any part of the continent, a place can be found, uniting so many advantages for a college which is to accommodate Episcopalians generally. Central in its situation in reference to the western and Atlantic states; immediately contiguous to the canal, the great water communication between them; in a country that is destined to be the garden of America, affording from its soil the richest products, and in its numerous lakes and diversified surface, the most interesting and picturesque views, the healthy village of Geneva unites all the local requisites for the site of a literary institution. Our Church has now an opportunity of obtaining a college that may be made, in all respects, to answer her wishes; and much is it to be desired that Episcopalians, laying aside all local jealousies and partialities, should unite their liberal and zealous efforts in the establishment of an institution that will be honourable to their Church, and productive of incalculable and lasting benefit. It is believed that the institution may be so organized as to present powerful inducements to general support.

THE COMMITTEE on so much of the Bishop's Address as relates to the proposed college at Geneva, made the following report, which was accepted:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Address of the Bishop as relates to the establishment and patronage of the college, proposed to be founded in

the village of Geneva, beg leave to submit the following resolutions to the consideration of the Convention:*

Resolved, that this Convention is deeply impressed with a sense of the advantages that would result from the establishment of a college, combining an accurate and extensive course of literary and scientific education with a system of religious worship and instruction, according to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and that in their opinion the local situation of Geneva, and the conditions of the charter recently granted to the college, proposed to be founded in that village, are eminently favourable to the attainment of these objects.

Resolved, that the Bishop and Standing Committee of this diocese be requested to prepare and carry into effect, by and with the advice and approbation of the trustees of the proposed college, such a plan for the collection of funds and the endowment of the college, as may seem to them best fitted to promote the general and permanent interests of the Church, and to recommend the institution to the patronage and confidence of Episcopalians throughout the United States.

3. APPLICATION TO THE WARDENS AND VESTRY OF TRINITY CHURCH

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK†

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned, a committee of the Trustees of Geneva College, beg leave respectfully to lay before you the condition and prospects of that College, and to ask in its behalf your Christian liberality.

*Accepted Oct. 16, 1822. Journal, 1822, pp. 39-40.

†Reprinted from President Hale's copy. The rest of the footnotes to this document are all part of the original.

The College originated in the suggestion of Bishop Hobart, who aided it in its beginnings, and watched its progress with great interest during the few years of his subsequent life.

It is under the care of Churchmen, and.....has never been able, from the want of means, to place itself in such a condition as to enlist warmly the feelings of Churchmen. Its income has been derived mainly from the State, and just sufficient in amount to support its faculty, without enabling it to purchase books for its library, or apparatus for its lecture-rooms. It has not had time to acquire a hold upon the public through its graduates, or to establish a permanent reputation; while it has had to compete with old and well endowed institutions, whose graduates were in every village.....

Under these disadvantages however, the College has prospered. In ten years from October 1836, its pupils increased from ten to eighty, and it has acquired a reputation for soundness of instruction, second to none in the State. The law, however, under which it has received its stipend from the State, is repealed by the new Constitution; a permanent renewal of the grant is forbidden by the same instrument; and the College must close its doors, or live, if it can, by hanging upon the skirts of the Legislature, or yield itself to the control of the various denominations around it, or find some support within the Church.

It is well understood that Colleges cannot support themselves. In the competition of more than *one hundred* institutions of this class in the United States, term bills*

*The term-bills at Geneva College, including tuition, room-rent, Janitor's services, etc., amount to only \$45 per ann.; about the average amount of term-bills at American colleges.

are reduced very low; and funds derived from public or private charity are a principal means of supporting professorships and filling libraries, and some Colleges have accumulated from the same source, large foundations for the assistance of indigent students.*

It is a part of the settled policy of many of the religious bodies in our country to establish and endow Colleges in their own interests, for the purpose of extending their influence. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists have *sixty-three* Colleges. Some of them very richly endowed,† and sustaining bodies of learned men whose in-

*By the Charity Funds of Union College, *ninety-one* students were aided in one year.—*Regents' Report*, 1846.

†It is difficult to determine the number exactly. The number above is given on the authority of the American Almanac, 1847, which marks many of the colleges as being in the interests of certain religious bodies; and says, “with respect to the colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States, is Congregationalism; of most of the others, Presbyterianism.” P. 182. Dr. Baird, in his “Religion in America,” assigns 42 colleges to the Presbyterians and Congregationalists; excluding Harvard College, one Lutheran, one German Reformed, two Dutch Reformed, two Cumberland Presbyterian, and seven, the religious character of which he does not know. He assigns, also, to the P. E. Church twelve colleges, an over-estimate.

The value of the property of Harvard College, in 1840, *not including the college buildings, libraries, or other property contained therein*, amounted to \$646,235.17.—*Quincy's Hist.*, Vol. 2, Appendix.

The donations and legacies to the Theological Seminary at Andover, (Mass.), from four gentlemen, Messrs. Bartlett, Abbott, Norris, and Brown, amounted to about \$400,000, probably more.

It is estimated that in the city of *Boston* alone, the *donations*, since the commencement of the present century, for *theological education and other religious objects*, have amounted to \$1,054,966.42

To colleges and other institutions of instruction	1,095,594.16
To charitable institutions	2,162,412.66
To miscellaneous objects	438,321.39
Total	\$4,751,294.63

fluence upon the public mind, though noiseless, is very extensive; and there exists among them, in the older States, an organized society, the object of which is to raise funds systematically for the support of their Colleges at the west.* The Roman Catholics have *fifteen* Colleges, some of which have large bodies of professors, and are richly furnished with the means and appliances for university education.† The Methodists have *thirteen* Colleges, and the Baptists *ten*. Out of this great number of American Colleges, the Protestant Episcopal Church has but *eight*, authorized to confer degrees; of which one, we believe, exists only in name, and of the rest only one is competently endowed. Thus situated, they cannot offer equal advantages, or enter into equal competition with others for the education of the community. Nay, they cannot hold the education of the sons of Churchmen. From all we can learn, we believe that a large majority of the sons of Churchmen, who are at this moment receiving a college education in this country are members of Colleges, whose religious influence is hostile to the Church, and are there acquiring views which they may bring with them, in a very few years, into her ministry or counsels.

*“The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.” It was formed in New York, in 1844, and derives its revenues chiefly from New England and New York. Its receipts in 1844 were \$17,004.71; in 1845, \$10,967.53; in 1846, \$16,034.78. It was established under the conviction, as Dr. Todd expresses it, in advocating its claims, that “colleges are essential to the Church of God.” (See Reports and Publications of the Society.)

†It is stated to us by a distinguished Roman Catholic gentleman, that the Roman Catholics have twenty-four colleges authorized to confer degrees. The number of their clergy is but 709. This shews an extraordinary degree of effort made by them to have their part in the higher education of the community.

Geneva College* is, in regard to position, most favorably situated for exerting a wholesome influence if furnished with the means. There is no existing College nearer to it on the east than 80 or 90 miles: and none west within the bounds of the state. It is thus in the centre of a larger and better peopled territory, unoccupied by such institu-

*The colleges in the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are

Trinity, Hartford, which has about	80	students
Columbia, N. Y.	“ “ 120	“
Geneva, “	“ “ 70 or 80	“
Wm. & Mary's, Va.	“ “ 98	“
Kenyon, O.	“ “ 40 or 50	“
Jubilee, Ill.	“ “ few in college proper.	
St. James, Md.	“ “ few “ “	
Shelby, Ky.	“ “ few (if any)	
Burlington, N. J.	“ “ only preparatory students.	

The whole number of students in the Church Colleges in this country, pursuing the college course, cannot be more than four hundred, part of whom are not Churchmen.

The whole number of students, in all the American colleges, is about 10,000. It is estimated sometimes much higher. The Church colleges, then, are not educating more than *one-twenty-fifth* (1-25) of the students pursuing a college course.

The number of Presbyterian clergymen is 1643, old-school, and 1263 new-school; of Congregationalists, Trinitarian, 1275; Unitarian, 250; total, 4431. The number of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1236; i.e. they are to the Congregational and Presbyterian as 1 to 3.58. But the principal colleges, and those most numerous attended and best endowed, are all under the influence of these denominations; and if we take 43 as their number of colleges, adding Harvard to Dr. Baird's 42, they will be found to be educating not much less than 6000, while we are educating only 400, i.e. one-fifteenth as many. If the number of the sons of Churchmen, in the course of college education, is as large in proportion as the number of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, in order to educate all our own children, we ought to have 1800 in our colleges, instead of 400. It would seem, then, that we are not educating one-fourth part of our own young men who are at college.

tions, than any other College in the Northern and Eastern states. It is on one of the great routes between the east and the west. It is in the centre of a young and vigorous Diocese, which is at the same time the most conservative portion of the state, and every year it is becoming more and more an object of its interest and hope.

But with all these advantages, and in this dearth of Church Colleges, this College must stop, if some sufficient resource cannot be found in its present emergency. There is no hope of continued legislative patronage. The Diocese of Western New York cannot furnish the necessary endowments. About half its parishes are missionary stations, sustained by the contributions of the rest, and of the rest few have long been independent of missionary aid. We cannot without an effort abandon it to the care of others. What then shall we do? All eyes turn to you. The common voice of the Church and of the public directs us to you. Private benevolence hesitates, because the College is not established, and we know not where to find an individual, who will give, as Bartlett of Massachusetts gave to Andover, by hundreds of thousands, and secure it at once a permanent character.

Within the territory now occupied only by this College, two others* have been chartered, but are not likely under present circumstances to go into operation. Should the ground be made vacant by the closing of this, one or both would soon be ready to take its place, and not only would there be the loss of its influence to the Church, but the substitution of an opposite one.

We appeal to you whether the Church can afford to lose this influence, small as it is at present, and the hope of the much greater influence, which it may exert, with more

*University of Buffalo, and University of Western New York at Rochester.

ample means and under more favorable circumstances. Is it not of the highest importance to the Church that its sons have their training during the most susceptible and dangerous period of their lives, within the influence of the Church's care and teaching and prayers? What can she expect, if she sends them out of her own pale for education, but that they will bring within her precincts, the opinions, which they have learned without? And has not the Church a duty to the State also, to exert her conservative influence, as far as she may, in the education of its leading minds: and how far such an influence may reach, or how much its reaction may benefit herself, who can tell?

We present the matter to you and ask you earnestly to consider, whether in the present state of the Church and the country, and the present deficiency of Church Schools of the highest class, any object more urgently calls for ample and liberal provision. We ask you to consider the intimate relation, which in a Christian country must exist between religion and learning; the influence, which Universities and Colleges have exerted and will exert upon the Church for good or evil: the resource which the Church of England has in her Universities for the supply of her clergy, and the support they give her, through their sons, in all her trials; and to say whether the American Church can safely leave the University education of her children, their training in morals and philosophy to rationalistic and latitudinarian teaching, and hope to preserve her purity, or to avoid the introduction of theories, foreign to her principles, into her counsels, or of a tone of mind, foreign to her discipline, into all her ministries. We lay our request before you not only in the name of the Trustees of Geneva College, but of the Diocese of Western New York, which unites with us in our application. We come to you as the Mother Church of that, as well as of your own

Diocese, and as possessing the means to do this important work, which we know not where else to find.*

We know that the funds which you hold are Church funds, and we do not ask you to give, but to endow a Church institution. We do not ask you to give, but upon sufficient security, that your benefactions will serve the pious ends for which they are given. We suggest therefore, (1,) that whatever endowments you may give, shall be given for specified purposes, and in specified amounts, and not in one gross sum for general objects to be used according to discretion: (2,) that they be given in trust; and, (3,) under such conditions, as will tend to secure that use of them, which as Churchmen, you must seek; and, (4,) with such farther security for their faithful use and the fulfilment of the conditions, as prudence may devise. We present herewith, for your consideration, some suggestions tending to this end, and a farther sketch, which will shew what amount of funds may be necessary for setting the college upon a proper foundation; not for doing all, which is desirable, but to give it permanence and efficiency in the view of the public, and to secure to it the confidence and zeal of those, who should be its friends, and to enable it to assume its proper rank as a College, and to exert that degree of influence, which its advantageous position, and the character it has already acquired for soundness of instruction, will with proper means and appliances, enable it most easily to do.

BENJ. HALE,

J. H. HOBART,

April 22, 1847.

WILLIAM H. DELANCEY,

J. WATSON WILLIAMS,

Committee.

*Permit us respectfully to suggest, in the words of Dr. Moore, that, from some of the early documents, "it may not unreasonably be inferred, that the grant of the King's Farm to the Corporation [of Trinity Church] had been made with a view to the advancement of learning, as well as religion." (See Dr. M.'s *Historical Sketch of Columbia College*, p. 8.) We presume, of learning in alliance with religion.

4. MINUTE AND RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK

IN RESPONSE TO THE APPLICATION FOR AID FROM GENEVA COLLEGE *

On the 12th of May, 1848, the following minute and resolution were adopted by the corporation of Trinity Church:

“The vestry then considered the resolution heretofore submitted by the committee, to whom was referred the application of Geneva College, together with their report and the accompanying statement of the Bishop of Western New York; and the same having been discussed it was, therefore,

“*Resolved*, That, for the purpose of promoting religious education in connection with the church in this State, it is expedient to endow the college at Geneva, in the diocese of Western New York, with an annuity of \$6,000, to commence on the 1st of May, 1866; such sum to be thereafter annually expended in the support of professors and tutors, and upon terms, conditions, and provisos, and with checks to be hereafter settled, so as to insure its application to the uses intended, provided the college shall raise, by subscription or other grants, a sufficient sum to insure the continuance of the institution in its late efficiency, until the endowment of this church shall be available.

“And it was referred to the same committee to consider and report the proper terms, conditions, provisos, and checks aforesaid.”

*Reprinted from Perry.

5. EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT HALE'S LETTER TO
THE REV. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D.D., RECTOR OF TRINITY
CHURCH, NEW YORK *

Geneva College, May 26, 1851.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to present you a few suggestions touching the subject on which I had the pleasure of conversing with you recently, when I was in New York, and to request you to bring it to the consideration of the Vestry of Trinity Church in such way as you may deem advisable.

We have as I informed you made the experiment for several years of carrying on this College without adequate means, and we have as we believe accomplished all that could be accomplished under our circumstances, and the conclusion to which we have deliberately come is that without adequate permanent endowment any such degree of success as would be satisfactory to ourselves or to the Church is impossible.....

It is impossible at present to raise endowments for the support of the College in Western New York, adequate to its present wants, by means of subscriptions; and aid in the way of legacies or large donations cannot be expected from any private sources until the College shall have acquired strength and permanency.

As our only practicable resource we turn to the Vestry of Trinity Church and beg to ask the members of that venerable Corporation whether they cannot make their generous promise of an endowment to this College of present effect. We ask no consideration for ourselves as individuals, but we ask the Vestry to consider whether in the present state of the Church any charity is so impor-

*Printed from a copy of the original letter in the Archives of the College.

tant as that which provides for the right education of the sons of the Church, we ask them to consider whether there is any point in which the Church in this country exhibits itself so discredibly, or so far fails in its duty to its own children and in wise policy, as in its great inferiority to all the principal sects, in the number and especially in the endowments and resources of its Colleges.

It was with a wise forethought that Bishop Hobart moved the establishment of this College while the ground in Western New York was yet unoccupied, and in advance of the wants of the Church; but through the utter inadequacy of its means, it has not been able to use this advantage effectively, and it now sees a College established at Rochester by the Baptists with an endowment of \$150,000, and another at Lima established by the Methodists with an endowment of more than \$100,000, and both coming into full operation, with all the *éclat* and shew of success which the energy and activity of these sects know how to give them. It has seen moreover in the Legislature a disposition to give to these two Colleges on the ground of what they had accomplished in the way of endowments, almost any sum they ventured to ask.

This College now stands before the public as the only one avowedly a Church College in the State.

Its income from the payments of the students is and must be small, the greater part of its original endowment having been derived from the sale of certificates securing to the holders twenty years of free tuition. More than two hundred of these are now out. It has lost the advantage of priority. It is overshadowed on its own ground. To put itself on an equality with the newer Colleges, it must have endowments and it must get them from Church sources.

And allow me to add that the present time, marked as the third jubilee of a great Society, to which the Church

in this country, under God, owes so much, is peculiarly appropriate for an act which would make noble provision for one of the most pressing wants of the Church, and, more than any other single act, give her influence, and that in many ways, upon the community in which we dwell.

You will pardon this long letter for the sake of the cause which I plead and believe me to be

Most respectfully and truly

Your friend and brother,

BENJ. HALE.

6. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK

IN RESPONSE TO A SECOND APPEAL FROM GENEVA COLLEGE*

NOVEMBER 14, 1851

“Resolved, That the promised endowment to Geneva College made by this vestry on the 12th of May, 1848, of \$6000 per annum, to commence on the 1st of May, 1866, be so modified as to allow instead thereof \$3000 per annum in perpetuity, payable quarterly, to commence from the first day of the present college term, provided that the trustees of Geneva College assent to such modification.”

*Reprinted from Perry.

III. The English Course

1. A COURSE OF EDUCATION

PROPOSED TO BE PURSUED IN GENEVA COLLEGE*

GENEVA, March 1st, 1824.

SIR:—

WE beg leave briefly to make you acquainted with the outlines of a *Course of Education* proposed to be pursued in the GENEVA COLLEGE.

The republican institutions of these United States, and the general consent of all classes of citizens that such institutions can be preserved pure only by maintaining an unprivileged equality among the citizens, demand a respectful deference of every association.

That the blessings of civil liberty — real blessings only when shared equally among all ranks of people — may be extended as far as possible, and continued as long as possible, a general diffusion of useful knowledge seems indispensably necessary. This is so universally acknowledged by all enlightened politicians, and is so universally received in these United States, both theoretically and practically, that it needs no enforcement from any single institution of learning.

But there is another light in which the diffusion of knowledge may be viewed as of the highest importance to the community at large. It is where practical information is communicated to citizens in all stations of life, enabling them to add pleasure to business, and extend their exertions for the means of domestic comfort into fields of research hitherto confined to the philosopher.

*The earliest printed document circulated by the College.

The present extensive application of the discoveries in Chemistry to improvements in Agriculture and the various Manufactures convenient or necessary to human life, demonstrate in the fullest manner the utility of diffusing a practical knowledge of the Arts and Sciences among all ranks of citizens, rather than confine that knowledge to the closet of the philosopher.

For these reasons it is proposed, should the plan receive the approbation of the Honorable the Regents of the University, to institute in the GENEVA COLLEGE, besides the regular Course of Study pursued in similar Institutions, a totally distinct Course, in direct reference to the practical business of life, by which the Agriculturist, the Merchant, and the Mechanic may receive a practical knowledge of what genius and experience have discovered, without passing through a tedious Course of Classical Studies.

Students of certain qualifications and age shall be admitted Members of the COLLEGE, with all the privileges of it, to pursue a full Course of the following Studies, under the appointed Instructors.

1. Under the English Professor they shall study the *Philosophy of English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, History, English Composition, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Metaphysics, Evidences of Christianity*, and shall practise *Public Speaking*.

2. Under the Professor of Mathematics they shall study *Geometry; Trigonometry; Land Surveying*, theoretical and practical; *Mensuration*, generally; *Navigation; Leveling*, with reference to *Canals and Aqueducts; Hydraulics*, as applied to machinery driven by Water power; *Steam power; Natural Philosophy*, and *Astronomy*, with the use of *Mathematical Instruments*, the principles of *Architectural proportions* and *Bridge building, Drawing of plans, &c.*

3. Under the Professor of Chemistry shall be studied *Chemistry*; the *Principles of Dyeing, Bleaching, &c.*; the nature and use of different *Earths and Soils*; the fertilizing qualities and effects of different *Substances*; *Mineralogy* and *Botany*.

4. This Course of Study shall consume at least two years, and the Students shall be classed by years, as in the Classical departments of the COLLEGE.

5. Students pursuing this Course shall be subject to the same number of public Examinations in every year as are the Classical Students; and shall equally conform to all the By-Laws of the COLLEGE.

6. Upon the expiration of the prescribed term of study, such Students in this minor Course as shall appear, upon public Examination, to merit it, shall receive from the President, on Commencement Day, if the President be so authorized by the Honorable the Regents of the University, an English Diploma, signed by the President and Professors of the COLLEGE, and which shall be considered an honorary testimony of application to Practical Studies, as the other Diploma of the COLLEGE is of Classical and Theoretical Studies.

We are, respectfully,

Your most obt. Servts.

SAMUEL COLT,

WM. S. DE ZENG,

Committee of the Board of Trustees.

The preceding and next⁷ following documents are the earliest known publications of the College, and only a single copy of either, now in the College Archives, has apparently survived. The former (p. 125) is merely a letter, printed without title on the first page of a heavy four-page foolscap sheet; the latter is an octavo pamphlet. The title page given opposite is a very close reproduction of the original.

OBSERVATIONS
UPON
THE PROJECT
FOR
ESTABLISHING
GENEVA COLLEGE

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY T. AND J. SWORDS,
No. 99 Pearl-Street

1824

OBSERVATIONS, &c.

The good influence of seminaries of learning upon the dearest interests, both civil and religious, of communities of men, has been so fully experienced, and is now so generally acknowledged, that no apology need be offered for calling the patient attention of the intelligent and liberal minded reader to these few pages.

The Regents of the University of New-York have granted to the Trustees of Geneva Academy a Charter and College privileges, on condition of their raising an income of \$4000 within a certain period. The requisite sum has very nearly been obtained by liberal donations and subscriptions from the country. Still, however, additional funds are wanted, not only to secure the Charter, but also, when secured, to place the College upon a respectable and useful foundation. The design of the following observations is to show the importance of the proposed institution, and to explain its peculiar claims, arising both from the plan of instruction to be pursued, and from the great privileges which it holds forth to those who may be inclined to become its patrons.

In regard to its location, Geneva College will combine almost every advantage which could be desired. **“Central in its situation, in reference to the Western and Atlantic States, immediately contiguous to the Canal, the great water communication between them; in a country that is destined to be the garden of America, affording from its soil the richest products, and in its numerous Lakes and diversified surface the most interesting and picturesque*

*Bishop Hobart's Address to the Convention of 1822.

views, the healthy village of Geneva unites all the local requisites for the site of a literary institution." In addition to these advantages of a healthy climate, beauty of the surrounding scenery, and great facility of communication with an extensive country, and also with the city of New-York, it is to be noticed that the expenses of living are now, and must always continue, to be extremely moderate. Good boarding may be obtained for one dollar or one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. The Trustees of the Academy have already erected a handsome stone building sufficiently large to accommodate one hundred students with rooms. Both the building and the situation in which it is placed are well calculated for a College. "It is immediately on the bank of the Seneca Lake, commanding a view of this extensive and beautiful sheet of water, of the cultivated shores that confine it, and of the mountains that bound the distant prospect. It is considered by all who have viewed it as one of the most interesting situations which are anywhere to be found."

Having spoken of the location of the projected College, something must be said in regard to the course of instruction which will be established in it. The requisites for admission, and the studies to be pursued by those who continue the full period of four years, will be the same as adopted in the most respectable Colleges of our country. But in connexion with this, a plan of education is intended, which, as it differs in several important particulars from those at present existing in any of our collegiate institutions, will require a more particular description.

The general design is to establish an institution, which, in connexion with the collegiate course of four years, shall possess a system of education to be gone through in a shorter period, (say two years,) and comprising all the

literary and scientific information necessary to render young men who are designed for the other walks of life, as agriculture, merchandise, mechanism, and manufacturing, useful and respectable.

Our collegiate institutions have heretofore been established with the design of preparing young men for the learned professions. Their course of discipline and instruction has this object principally, and perhaps solely, in view. So obviously is this the fact, that a young man, who, after leaving College, turns his attention to merchandise or farming, is considered as having in a great measure lost four years of his time at the most important period of his life. Part, and a very considerable part of his studies has no important bearing upon his profession, and the habits he acquires at College are in general not favourable to his future pursuits. All the advantages he obtains of literary and scientific information might be gained under another system much more efficaciously, and at a far less expense of time. The proposed institution will supply this desideratum. It will receive young men not intended for the learned professions. In our Colleges, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy are taught as liberal sciences, both for the sake of the discipline they give to the mind, and because a general knowledge of their principles is desirable in every walk of life, and is absolutely essential to him who would be esteemed a scholar. Geneva College, in addition to the mode of teaching these sciences to the general scholar, will also teach them practically, that is, with a direct application of their principles to the purposes of life. Thus he who is designed to be a farmer will have an opportunity of attending lectures upon agricultural Chemistry, and will obtain all that valuable information which this science has thrown upon the nature of soils and manures. The manufacturer

will learn to apply the principles of the same science to the various departments of dyeing, tanning, bleaching, &c. The mechanic, the surveyor, and the civil engineer, will also be instructed in the various branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which are so absolutely essential to them in their different operations.

We need not speak of the assistance which the sciences are calculated to afford to the uses of life. In this State especially, where so much has already been done, and where so much remains yet to be accomplished in the way of canals; where our individual interests as landholders are so much involved in the skilful use of the surveyor's art; where we have such an immense population of farmers, whose interests are so connected with improvements in agriculture; where we have so many manufacturers, who are deeply concerned in the various applications of machinery; where not only the surface of our country is to be infinitely improved, and rendered more and more productive to the commercialist, the manufacturer, and the farmer, but where we are yet to look for immense riches in the mines contained in its bosom—what can we expect to accomplish without a succession of men having an extensive practical knowledge of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy? And yet we have not one public institution, with college privileges, which devotes its attention to this valuable class of men, and our Legislature has not contributed anything to the endowment of such a system of practical education. Our divines, our physicians, and lawyers, have Colleges erected to give them four years of preparatory instruction for their separate professions; and to these institutions, our Legislature, and in several instances individuals, have exhibited a splendid munificence worthy of all praise. Is it not time that some particular attention should be bestowed upon

the education of farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants; and that both our Legislature and liberal minded individuals should be called upon to give to an institution having this object in view, some of that patronage which has been extended with such a noble and enlightened liberality to our different Colleges.

In establishing a new College, there will be a great advantage derived from uniting with it such a system of education as the above, rather than having this system upon a separate foundation. This plan will be more economical, for the professors who give the usual course of instruction to the young men designed for the learned professions, may, with comparatively little additional exertion, prepare a course for young men who intend to follow other pursuits. The professor of Chemistry may teach this science in its practical applications, and may also give such instruction in Mineralogy and Geology as will enable the future farmer or surveyor to detect the mineral wealth which may lay beneath the surface of the ground. The professor of Mathematics and Natural and Experimental Philosophy may teach the requisite principles of science to the surveyor, civil engineer, and mechanician. Other branches there are which may be profitably taught to young men who do not pursue a full collegiate course, such as History, Moral Science, and Political Economy, and these may be attended to by the usual professors of a College.

In addition to the economy of uniting under the same institution two courses of instruction, there will be many advantages derived from associating together in early life those who are afterwards to follow different occupations in the same community. A prominent one is, that this system will have a tendency to give greater liberality and enlargement to the minds of all, and to produce a

more general respect for science and letters, and a more powerful co-operation in promoting this cause, which is so intimately connected not only with the dignity, but also with the happiness and prosperity of our country.

Such is the general plan of the projected College at Geneva, which, while it may give a preparatory education to those intended for the learned professions, will also establish a system, which, as respects the literary and scientific information it affords, and the time it occupies, will be calculated to prepare young men for the other walks of life.

To establish a College upon so broad a foundation, it is obvious that a considerable amount of funds is desirable. For in addition to the customary college buildings and library, an extensive chemical and philosophical apparatus will be required, and also a small farm and suitable buildings for the purpose of experiments, and for illustrating the most approved system of husbandry.

To all, therefore, who are interested in the great cause of education; that cause so intimately connected with the extension of our prosperity, the security of our liberties, and the maintenance of our moral and religious character, an earnest request is made that they would seriously weigh the subject matter of the foregoing pages, and having approved the design unfolded in them, that they would give it their countenance and pecuniary assistance.

Geneva College does not ask for this without offering to those patrons who may be disposed to avail themselves of it, what will be esteemed a valuable equivalent, in addition to that elevated pleasure which every intelligent and good man must feel in contributing to the advancement of religion and learning. In proof of this the conditions of subscription are here stated:—

CONDITIONS.

1. Any person who shall subscribe and pay one hundred dollars, shall have the right of sending to Geneva Academy, or Geneva College, for the term of twenty years, or during his or her natural life, one student, free of any charge for tuition fees.

2. Any person who shall subscribe and pay five hundred dollars, shall have the right to send two students for the period of thirty years, or during his or her natural life, free from tuition fees.

3. Any congregation or society that shall subscribe and pay one thousand dollars, shall have the privilege of sending to the said Academy or College, one student, for the period of fifty years, commencing with the dates of payment, free from all charges of tuition, room rent, or any other tax usually assessed by similar institutions.

It must be obvious that the advantages held out in these conditions to the patrons of the College are very great. They are secured to subscribers by a certificate from an agent, vested with full powers for this purpose. The certificate is in this form—

THIS CERTIFIES, That

having subscribed and paid One Hundred Dollars to the Funds of Geneva College, is himself, his heirs and assigns, entitled to the privilege of sending one Student to the Geneva Academy, or to Geneva College, free of Tuition Fees, for Twenty Years, commencing from the date hereof, or at any time he may choose.

Dated at the day of 182

It must be remarked here, that the form of this certificate was adopted by the Trustees subsequent to the

publication of the conditions of subscription, and that the privileges it ensures are much greater than those at first promised. The certificate is made transferable property, and the term of twenty years may be commenced at any time according to the pleasure of the holder.

To enlarge upon the advantages thus stated must be needless. It is hoped and confidently expected, that these, in combination with more disinterested motives, a love of religion and sound learning, and a pure and elevated ambition to be instrumental in sustaining these, the great supports of human happiness, and dignity, and virtue, will secure a liberal endowment for Geneva College.

CHARTER
OF
HOBART COLLEGE

GRANTED BY THE
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

TO
GENEVA COLLEGE

FEBRUARY 8th, 1825

Amended April 10, 1852; April 10, 1855; March 27, 1860;
February 5, 1863; February 20, 1874: etc.

STATE OF NEW YORK

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Recorded in Book of Deeds, No. 41, page 357, etc., April 14, 1825.

(Signed) ARCH'D CAMPBELL

Dep. Secretary

By the Regents of the University of the State
of New York.

WHEREAS the Trustees of the Geneva Academy did by their petition presented to us, on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, represent among other things, that they were desirous of founding a College by engrafting the same on the said Academy at or near the site of said Academy in the Village of Geneva, in the County of Ontario, and that for the accomplishment of that object they had provided considerable funds, and were about providing more for the same purpose, and thereupon praying for a grant from us the said Regents of College powers to take effect at the expiration of three years thereafter, provided the said petitioners should within that period acquire such permanent funds as we should deem sufficient for the endowment of such College; AND WHEREAS after due consideration of the said petition and the object therein prayed for we did on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, under and in pursuance of the Sixth Section of the Act entitled "An Act relative to the University," passed April 5, 1813, signify our approbation of the plan on which it was intended to found said College, and did thereupon Ordain and Declare that if the said petitioners should within the space of three years thereafter provide and satisfactorily secure permanent funds for the use and benefit of such College which should produce a clear annual revenue of four thousand dollars, they the said petitioners should on exhibiting evidence satisfactory to us of their having provided and secured such funds, be there-

upon incorporated by us as a College according to the Laws of the State and the regulations of us, the said Regents; AND WHEREAS NOW AT THIS DAY, to wit, on the eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the said Trustees have by their petition to us represented that they have fulfilled the conditions on which they were by our said ordinance, in that behalf made as aforesaid, to be incorporated as a College, thereupon praying to be so incorporated by us accordingly; and for that purpose have signified to us that the name of said College shall be "Geneva College," and have proposed to us the twenty-four persons hereinafter named for the first Trustees thereof; AND WHEREAS it satisfactorily appears to us, that funds have been provided and set apart for the endowment and support of said College to the amount of sixty thousand dollars and upwards, producing a clear annual revenue of four thousand dollars and upwards; which said fund appears to us to be secured in as safe and sufficient a manner as can reasonably be required; AND WHEREAS it appears to us that the establishment of said College as prayed for by the said petitioners will promote the cause of science and redound to the public good, and the same being in fulfilment of the aforesaid ordinance heretofore made by us:

THEREFORE WE, the said Regents, moved by the consideration of the premises, and in virtue of the power in us vested by Law, have authorized and empowered, and by these presents do authorize and empower, the said Trustees of Geneva Academy to appoint a President and the said Academy to become a College pursuant to Law, and have granted and declared, and by these presents do grant and declare, that a College for the instruction and education of youth in the learned languages and

liberal arts and sciences shall be, and hereby is founded and established in said Village of Geneva; that the Trustees of said College shall always be twenty-four in number and that James Rees, Samuel Colt, Orin Clark, Daniel McDonald, Abraham Dox, William S. DeZeng, Elnathan Noble, Robert S. Rose, Walter Grieve, David Cook, James Carter, Henry Axtell, Herman H. Bogert, John C Spencer, Philip Church, Bowen Whiting, David Hudson, Thomas D. Burrall, Henry Seymour, Elijah Miller, Francis H. Cuming, Jesse Clark, Henry Anthon and Lucius Smith shall be the first Trustees of said College; and that the said Trustees and their successors shall be a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Trustees of Geneva College," and shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable to sue and be sued, and to purchase, take, hold, enjoy and have lands, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and real estate whatsoever in fee simple, or for term of life or lives, or years, or in any other manner howsoever, and also goods, chattels, books, monies, annuities and all other things of what nature or kind soever; provided always, that the clear yearly value of such real estate shall not exceed the sum of thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and one-third of a dollar* lawful money of the United States.

AND THE SAID TRUSTEES shall have power to appoint a President and Professors and Tutors to have the immediate care of the education and government of the students who shall be sent to and be admitted into the said College for instruction and education, according to such ordinances, rules and orders as shall be made by the said Trustees; and also to appoint a Treasurer and Clerk, and all other needful officers and

*As Amended Oct. 17, 1907: fifty thousand dollars.

ministers, and to assign to them their respective duties; and also from time to time to make such ordinances, rules and orders for the management and disposition of the lands and other real estate, and of the chattels and monies and other property at any time held and possessed by them the said Trustees to the use of the said College, and for the more orderly and conveniently performing and executing the trusts and authorities hereby granted and committed to them, as they the said Trustees (in legal meeting convened) shall deem most fit and beneficial, and also all such ordinances, rules and orders directing and appointing what books shall be publicly read and taught in said College, and for the better government of said College and of the President, Professors, Tutors and Students thereof as they the said Trustees think best for the general good of the same; provided that no ordinance, rule or order to be made by the said Trustees, nor any appointment of a President, Professor or Tutor in said College, nor any appointment of a Treasurer, Clerk, or any other Officer or Minister shall have any force or validity unless the same shall be agreed to by the major part of any thirteen or more of them the said Trustees duly convened and met together.

AND PROVIDED FURTHER, that no such ordinance, rule or order shall be repugnant to the constitution or laws of this State or the United States; neither shall any of them extend to exclude any person of any religious denomination whatever from equal liberty and advantage of education, or from any of the degrees, liberties, privileges, benefits or immunities of said College, on account of his particular tenets in religion; AND PROVIDED ALSO, that every such ordinance, rule or order whereby the punishment of expulsion, suspension, degradation or public confession shall be inflicted on any

student shall be put in execution only by such major part of any thirteen or more of the said Trustees; that the President of said College shall hold his office for and during his good behavior, but that all Professors and Tutors and every Treasurer and Clerk, and all other Officers and Ministers of said College shall hold their respective offices at the will and pleasure of the said Trustees.

THAT there shall be two meetings of the said Trustees in the said Village of Geneva every year, on such days and at such place as the said Trustees shall by ordinances to be by them from time to time made in that behalf, appoint, to be denominated stated meetings; and until the said Trustees shall have made an ordinance appointing the day and place of such stated meetings, the same shall be held on the first Wednesday in August and on the first Wednesday in February in each year, and in the building hitherto called the Academy; that whenever any special meeting of the said Trustees shall be deemed necessary, the Senior Trustee then residing in said Village, and taking upon himself the exercise of the office, shall upon an application for that purpose in writing under the hands of any five or more of the said Trustees, appoint a time for said special meeting at some convenient place in said Village, and cause due notice thereof to be given by advertising the same in one or more of the public newspapers printed in the aforesaid County nearest to said College, at least twenty days before such meeting; and at such meeting such Senior Trustee before entering on any business shall certify such notification to the Trustees then met; that whenever the said Trustees shall be met together at any meeting, the Senior Trustee then present shall preside at such meeting; that the seniority intended in these two several cases shall be determined according to the order in which the said Trustees are herein named, and shall

be hereafter elected, and not less than thirteen Trustees shall form a quorum for the transaction of any business.

THAT THE SAID TRUSTEES shall also have power at any meeting duly convened, to elect and appoint upon the death, removal out of the State, or other vacancy of the place or places of any Trustee or Trustees, other or others in his or their place or stead, as often as such vacancy shall happen, and also to make and declare vacant the seat of any Trustee who shall absent himself from five successive meetings of the Board. But no professor or tutor of said College, or member of the Faculty thereof, other than the President thereof shall ever be eligible to the office of Trustee. That the said Trustees may by the President of the said College, or any other person by them authorized or appointed, give and grant any such degree and degrees to all such persons thought by them worthy thereof, as are known to and usually granted by any University or College in Europe. That the said Trustees shall and may have a common seal under which they shall and may pass all grants, diplomas and all other writings whatsoever, requisite or convenient to pass under such seal, and which shall be engraven in such form and with such devices and inscription as shall be agreed upon by the said Trustees, and to alter the same at their pleasure.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these presents to be signed by our Chancellor, and our Common Seal to be affixed thereto this eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Attest:

(Signed)

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Chancellor.

An Act to Change the Name of Geneva College

Passed April 10, 1852.

The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The name of Geneva College in the County of Ontario is hereby changed to Hobart Free College at Geneva, by which name it will hereafter be known and called: but the Medical Department of that Institution shall continue to be known and designated as the Medical Institution of Geneva College.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

An Act to Amend the Charter of Hobart Free College

Passed April 10, 1855.

The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Nine members of the Board of Trustees of Hobart Free College are hereby declared to be a lawful quorum of said board for the transaction of business.

SEC. 2. No act of said board of Trustees shall be valid unless the same shall have been passed by the affirmative vote of at least seven members of the said board of Trustees.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

By the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

The Trustees of "Hobart Free College at Geneva," an institution subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and originally

incorporated by the said Regents under the name of the Trustees of Geneva College, having applied under their common seal to the said Regents for authority further to change the name of the said institution, and that it be hereafter known as "Hobart College," and the said application having been considered, and appearing to the said Regents to be reasonable; They the said Regents do therefore in pursuance of the authority vested in them by law, Ordain, determine and declare that the said Institution shall hereafter be known as, and its corporate name shall be "Hobart College;" that the charter thereof be, and the same is hereby amended accordingly; and that this ordinance do take effect immediately.

In witness whereof the common seal of the said Regents is hereunto affixed and their Chancellor and Secretary have hereunto subscribed their names
L. S. this 27th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(Signed) G. Y. LANSING, Chancellor.

S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary.

By the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Whereas the Trustees of Hobart (formerly Geneva) College, an Institution incorporated by, and subject to the visitation of the said Regents, have presented their application to the said Regents, representing that the provisions of their Charter, granted on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, relative to calling special meetings by the said Trustees, and as to the person to preside at the meet-

ings of the Board, have been found inconvenient in practice, and praying for an amendment thereof in that respect, and the said Regents having considered the premises do, in pursuance of the authority in them by law vested, grant, ordain and declare that the Charter of the said College shall be, and the same is hereby amended as follows:

First. The Trustees of the said College shall have power to elect annually at such time as may be fixed by their by-laws one of their number as Chairman of the Board, who shall preside at all meetings of the Trustees and hold his office until his successor shall be appointed. In the absence of the Chairman from any meeting, the Senior Trustee present shall preside.

Second. In addition to the two stated meetings of the Board, to be held in each year, as provided by the Charter, the Trustees may meet upon their own adjournment and as often as they shall be summoned by their Chairman, or in his absence by the Senior Trustee, on the request in writing of any other three Trustees.

Third. Notice of the time and place of every meeting of the Trustees shall be given in a newspaper printed in the village of Geneva, in the County of Ontario, being the County in which the said College is situated, at least six days before the day of meeting, and every Trustee resident in the said County shall be previously notified in writing for the like period of the time and place of such meeting. Trustees residing elsewhere shall be notified in like manner by post.

Fourth. Seniority among the said Trustees shall be determined according to the order in which they were named in the Charter of the said College or in which they were afterwards elected.

And the said Regents do hereby Ordain and declare that these presents shall take effect immediately, and also reserve the right at any time to alter, amend or repeal the same.

In witness whereof the said Regents have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed, and their Chancellor and Secretary to subscribe their names hereto
L. S. this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed)

S. B. WOOLWORTH,
Secretary.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Chancellor of the University.

An Act to Amend the Charter of Hobart(late Geneva) College

Passed Feb. 20, 1874, three-fifths being present.

(Chapter 21, Laws of 1874)

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Charter of Hobart (late Geneva) College is hereby amended by striking out so much of the Charter as reads "That the said Trustees shall also have power, at any meeting duly convened, to elect and appoint, upon the death, removal out of the State, or other vacancy of the place or places of any Trustee or Trustees, other or others in his or their place or stead, as often as such vacancies shall happen, and also to make and declare vacant the seat of any Trustee who shall absent himself from five successive meetings of the Board," and by inserting in the place thereof the following provisions, namely:

“From and after the second stated meeting of the Board of Trustees appointed to be held in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, said board shall consist of the President of the College *ex-officio*, the Bishop of that Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church which includes the College within its boundaries, *ex-officio*, and twenty others. At the first meeting of the board of Trustees held after the passage of this amendment, the Trustees (other than the President of the College and the Bishop as aforesaid) shall divide themselves by lot into five classes of four in each class. The term of office of one of such classes shall expire on the day appointed for the second stated meeting of the board in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four; of another of such classes on the corresponding day of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five; of another of such classes on the corresponding day of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six; of another of such classes on the corresponding day of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven; of another of such classes on the corresponding day of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight; provided, however, that every Trustee shall hold office until his successor is elected and accepts. At said first meeting after the passage of this amendment the said board shall determine by lot the order in which the several classes shall go out of office, as aforesaid, and if there be more than twenty of such Trustees, the excess shall be added to the class going out of office in eighteen hundred and seventy-four. At the second stated annual meeting in each year, beginning with the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, three Trustees shall be elected by the board who shall hold office until the second stated meeting in the fifth year from their election and until their successors are elected and have accepted. All elections of Trustees shall be by ballot.

“The alumni of the College may, in each year, elect one person from among their own number, who shall be qualified to vote at such election, to the office of Trustee. All alumni of five years standing who have received in course the degree of bachelor of science, and all alumni who have received in course the degree of master of arts, may have a vote at such election, but in other respects the Trustees may, by by-law, regulate, from time to time, the mode in which such election shall be made and authenticated to them. No election shall be made, except at a meeting at which at least thirty qualified voters shall be present, and if such a number be not present, the election shall lapse to the Trustees; but it shall be the privilege of the alumni, in such case, to nominate three of their number, from whom the Trustees shall make their choice for the vacancy, provided that at least twenty qualified voters of the alumni are present to make such nomination. If less than twenty alumni be present, the Trustees may fill the vacancy by electing any alumnus of the College. Such Trustee shall hold office until the second stated meeting in the fifth year from his election and until his successor is elected and accepts.

“Whenever any vacancy, by death, removal out of the State, or otherwise, shall occur in the board, the Trustees shall have power to fill the vacancy, and the person who may be elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the Trustee in whose place he was elected. The Trustees shall also have power to make and declare vacant the seat of any Trustee who shall absent himself from five successive meetings of the board.”

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Extracts from Official Minutes of the Regents of the
University of the State of New York

HOBART COLLEGE.—That the change in the charter of Hobart College voted June 13, 1890, be amended to read as follows:

“All alumni who are graduates in the arts or sciences of three years’ standing, and all graduates in special studies of three years’ standing holding such certificates as may have been prepared by the faculty, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, shall be entitled to vote either in person or by letter, and the Trustees may, by by-law, regulate, from time to time, the mode in which such election shall be made and authenticated to them except as hereinafter provided. The candidate receiving the highest number of lawful votes shall be deemed elected, provided he shall be an alumnus of Hobart College of at least five years’ standing, and provided also that at least 30 lawful votes in all shall have been cast. In case a less number of votes than 30 be cast the election shall lapse to the Trustees, who may fill the vacancy by electing any alumnus of the College.”

Voting by letter shall be under the following regulations:

1. All nominations of candidates for the office of alumnus Trustee, shall be made in writing, signed by the qualified voter making the nomination, to the secretary of the Board of Trustees, on or before May 1 of each year. The secretary of the Board of Trustees shall in conjunction with the registrar of the College, examine and determine whether the persons nominated are eligible for election.

2. Between May 1 and May 10, the secretary of the Board of Trustees shall mail to each qualified elector

whose postoffice address can be obtained, a copy of the official list of candidates, the list to recite the name, College class and postoffice address of each candidate.

3. Qualified voters wishing to vote by letter shall fill out a form to be sent by the secretary of the Board of Trustees with the official list as before provided, said form to be as follows:

“I———class of———whose present postoffice is———do hereby vote for———class of———as Trustee of Hobart College for the term of five years beginning with the next stated meeting.”

This form having been filled out and attested before a notary public or any officer qualified to take acknowledgments, shall be enclosed in an envelope which shall be sealed and addressed to the secretary of the Board of Trustees of Hobart College and on the face of such envelope shall appear the statement, “From———class———, ballot for Alumnus Trustee.” No ballot not so enclosed shall be voted.

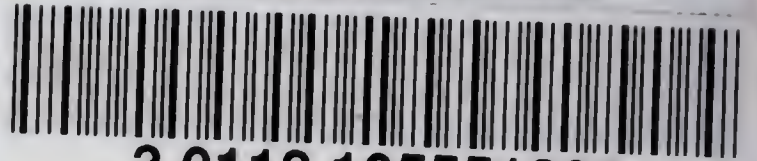
4. As soon as the polls are open for the electors of an Alumnus Trustee, the secretary of the Board of Trustees or a teller appointed by them, shall in the presence of a teller appointed by the alumni, open each envelope and deposit the enclosed ballot. All letters received from persons not qualified to vote shall be delivered unopened to the Board of Trustees.

A true copy.

Attest: ALBERT B. WATKINS

Asst. Sec'y

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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